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Available on loan from the CIA Library are Photostats of the following documents:

1. The Liberation Army's Eight-Point Proclamation of 25 Apr 49.
2. Provisional Regulations Governing Foreign Residents' Travel Within Liberated Areas (issued by the Bureau of Public Safety, Shanghai People's Government, 15 Jul 49).
3. Provisional Regulations Governing the Establishment of New Schools or the Resumption of Old Schools by Private Individuals or Corporate Bodies (issued by the Bureau of Municipal Education, Cultural and Educational Committee, Shanghai Military Control Commission, 7 Jul 49).
4. Provisional Regulations Governing the Collection of Taxes on Land Values in Shanghai for the Second Half of 1949 (issued by the Shanghai People's Government, July 1949).
5. Notice Concerning the Collection of Taxes on Land Values in Shanghai for the Second Half of 1949 (issued by the Bureau of Land Administration, Shanghai People's Government, 5 Aug 49).
6. Regulations Governing the Status and Registration of Factories and Corporate Bodies which are Original Consumers of Foreign Materials (issued by the Foreign Trade Administration, East China Area, 29 Jul 49).
7. Provisional Regulations Governing the Settlement of Disputes Arising out of the Resumption of Business and of Labor (issued by the Shanghai Military Control Commission, 19 Aug 49).
8. Provisional Regulations Governing Conciliatory Procedure Concerning Disputes Between Labor and Capital in Private Enterprises (issued by the Shanghai Military Control Commission, 19 Aug 49).

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9. The Giefang Rhbao's Editorial on the Six Urgent Tasks of the Day (appeared in the Giefang Rhbao, or the Liberation Daily, Shanghai, 27 Jul 49).
10. Decree Concerning Foreign News Agencies in Shanghai (issued by the Shanghai Military Control Commission, 30 Aug 49).
11. Provisions Governing the Supervision of Dogs (issued by the Bureau of Public Safety, Shanghai People's Government, 18 Jul 49).
12. Provisional Regulations Governing the Control of Gold and Silver in the East China Area (issued by the East China Area Headquarters, Chinese People's Liberation Army, 10 Jun 49).
13. Provisional Regulations Governing the Entry and Exit of Foreign - Owned Steamships (issued jointly by the Trade Administration and Water Transportation Administration, Shanghai Military Control Commission, 14 Jun 49).
14. Provisional Regulations Governing the Handling of Civil and Criminal Cases by the Shanghai People's Court (issued by the Shanghai People's Court, 11 Aug 49).
15. Decree Announcing the JMP as the Sole Standard Currency of Shanghai (issued by the Shanghai Military Control Commission, 29 May 49).
16. Provisional Regulations Governing Parity Savings Deposits (issued by the Bank of China, 14 Jun 49).
17. Notice Concerning International Long-Distance Telephone Calls (issued by the Shanghai Telegraph and Telephone Administration, 24 Aug 49).
18. Provisional Regulations Governing Foreign Exchange in the East China Area (issued by the East China Area Headquarters, Chinese People's Liberation Army, 3 Jun 49).
19. Decree Regulating Fees Payable in Civil Procedures and Other Fees (issued by the Shanghai People's Court, 11 Aug 49).
20. Procedural Details Applicable to the Regulations Governing Foreign Exchange in the East China Area (promulgated on 9 Jun 49).

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PROCEDURAL DETAILS APPLICABLE TO THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING  
FOREIGN EXCHANGE IN THE EAST CHINA AREA (promulgated on June 9,  
1949)

1. The present details are drawn up in accordance with the Provisional Regulations Governing Foreign Exchange in the East China Area.
2. Any bank that observes all policies, laws, and decrees of the people's Government, that has branches, offices, or agents abroad, and that has an honorable record in dealings in foreign exchange, may apply to the Bank of China which, on the application being approved by the East China Regional Office of the Chinese People's Bank, will appoint the applicant as a Designated Bank.
3. The function of a Designated Bank is to serve as a member of the Foreign Exchange Market, to act as an agent in foreign exchange transactions, to purchase and sell foreign exchange for traders, to perform all the work incidental to dealings in foreign exchange, and to be a guarantee for the credit of both parties to a transaction in foreign exchange of which it is the agent.
4. A Designated Bank may extend export credit and package credit. The foreign exchange which it has purchased shall be sold to the Bank of China at that day's market rate on the Foreign Exchange Market, or be deposited with the Bank of China in exchange for a Foreign Exchange Deposit Certificate, which it may sell on the Foreign Exchange Market any time.
5. The opening rate on the Foreign Exchange Market shall be publicly announced by the Bank of China as a result of its recommendations, based upon market conditions, to the Chinese People's Bank whose approval of the said rate has been obtained.
6. The fees to be charged by the Foreign Exchange Market from any given transaction shall be one per thousand from both members who act as the respective agents for the purchaser and the seller in the transaction. The members who have acted as the agents for the purchaser and the seller may, in turn, charge fees at the rate of ten per thousand from the purchaser and seller, respectively.
7. When an exporter undertakes any exportation (including exports and re-exports), he shall apply to a Designated Bank for an Export Foreign Exchange Transfer Certificate, with which he may apply at the Customs for the said exportation and which, on being endorsed by the Customs, shall be handed back to the Designated Bank to have the foreign exchange thus obtained transferred to the Bank of China in exchange for a Foreign Exchange Deposit Certificate or for Jen Min Pih at that day's market rate on the Foreign Exchange Market. After all of this procedure, he shall be given by the Bank of China a Certificate showing that he has completed the required procedure in disposing of the foreign

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exchange thus obtained. The whole transaction ends when he presents the Certificate at the Foreign Trade Administration to be put on the record.

8. In cases of exports which are entrusted to others to be offered for sale and of which the proceeds are to be collected by those so entrusted, the time limit set for the collection of the proceeds may vary with the distance to be covered and the different conditions in the means of communication.
9. A Designated Bank, on receiving on behalf of its clients remittances from its branches, offices, or agents abroad, shall deposit them with the Bank of China. It may, in compliance with the wishes of the recipients, either regard them as foreign exchange deposits, in which case a Foreign Exchange Deposit Certificate shall be issued by the Bank of China; or change them into Jen Min Pih at that day's market rate on the Foreign Exchange Market.
10. When an importer intends to import goods from foreign countries, he shall first obtain from the Foreign Trade Administration an Import Permit, on the strength of which he may purchase foreign exchange deposit certificates on the Foreign Exchange Market. With proper guarantee he may then present the Import Permit at a Designated Bank which will record, on the back of the Permit, how the required foreign exchange has been obtained. The original Permit shall be returned to the importer, and the second copy shall be retained by the Designated Bank. When the goods to be imported arrive at the port, the Customs shall examine them together with the Permit and, if found to be in due order, shall let them pass, and issue a certificate showing the quantity of goods imported and the date of reporting at the Customs. The importer will then present the Import Permit to the Foreign Trade Administration to be put on the record, and the import certificate issued by the Customs to the Designated Bank to cancel the guarantee.
11. All persons who intend to purchase foreign exchange in payment of the following categories of expenses shall hold in their hands the required testimonials and shall obtain permission from the Bank of China before they may purchase foreign exchange deposit certificates on the Foreign Exchange Market.
  - (a) Those who intend to purchase foreign exchange in payment for the maintenance of relatives abroad shall hold testimonials from Governments of the Provincial, City (which is on an equal footing with the Province), or superior rank.
  - (b) Those who intend to purchase foreign exchange in payment for the maintenance of staff members of commercial organizations abroad and for commissions, transportation costs, and insurance fees of goods to be exported shall hold testimonials of approval from the Foreign Trade Administration.

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- (c) Those who intend to purchase foreign exchange in payment for study, travel, the maintenance of staff members of organizations resident abroad, and other uses shall hold testimonials of approval from the East China Area Headquarters, People's Liberation Army.
12. The amount of foreign exchange for the maintenance of Government personnel resident abroad shall be fixed by the Governments concerned of the Provincial, City, or superior rank; that for the maintenance of staff members of commercial organizations and students shall be fixed by the Bank of China. Travelling expenses may be covered, on the basis of the distance to be travelled and the means of communication to be used, by exchanging for a certain amount of foreign currency at the Bank of China.
  13. Holders of testimonials from the organizations concerned who come into the East China Area on business shall present their foreign currency at the Exchange Office of the Bank of China at the port of entry in exchange for a receipt, which they may present at the Bank of China to be converted into foreign exchange deposits. When they leave the port of exit and hold in their hands Exit Testimonials, the balance of their foreign currency deposits may be transferred to the local Office at the port of exit by the Bank of China and be paid to them accordingly.
  14. The Regulations Governing the Foreign Exchange Market shall be drawn up by the Bank of China as a separate document.
  15. The present Procedural Details shall come into force from the day of their promulgation.

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THE LIBERATION ARMY'S EIGHT-POINT PROCLAMATION (issued  
by the Chinese People's Liberation Army, April 25, 1949)

The following eight points are hereby proclaimed and it is hoped that all Chinese people will observe them in common.

(1) The lives and property of all the people will be protected. It is hoped that people in all walks of life, without distinction of class, belief and profession, will maintain order and adopt a cooperative attitude towards the People's Liberation Army, which will, in turn, adopt a cooperative attitude towards people in all walks of life. If any anti-revolutionary elements or other saboteurs should create disturbances, commit robbery, or attempt sabotage, they shall be severely punished.

(2) National industry, trade, agriculture and pasturage shall be protected. All factories, shops, banks, godowns, ships, wharves, farms, pastures, etc. operated by private individuals shall be protected and not be encroached upon. It is hoped that the staffs and workers in the different enterprises will continue their productive work as usual and the different shops will continue to do business as usual.

(3) All capital owned by corrupt officials shall be confiscated. All factories, shops, banks, godowns, ships, wharves, railroads, post offices, telegraphy, electric lights, telephones, water works, farms, pastures, etc. operated by the Kuomintang reactionary Government and big politicians shall be turned over to be administered by the People's Government. If there should be found in them any private capital invested by national industrialists, traders, agriculturists, and pasturists, and if its ownership should be established upon investigation, such ownership shall be recognized. All persons who work in the enterprises operated with capital owned by corrupt officials shall, before being turned over to be administered by the People's Government, continue to attend to their duties and shall be responsible for the protection of the assets, machines, charts and tables, financial records, archives, etc., waiting for the order to produce them item by item and to hand them over to be administered by the People's Government. Those who earn credit for themselves in protecting these things shall be rewarded; those who are guilty of negligence or sabotage shall be punished. Those who are willing to continue to serve may be given a chance, each according to his merits, so that they may not become destitute.

(4) All Government and private schools, hospitals, cultural and educational institutions, grounds for physical exercise, and all other enterprises aiming at public welfare shall be protected. It is hoped that all persons who work in these institutions will continue to attend to their duties as usual. They will all be protected by the People's Liberation Army and not be encroached upon.

(5) With the exception of recalcitrant war criminals and anti-revolutionary elements guilty of the blackest crimes, all Kuomintang officials, both big and small, of the Central, Provincial, Municipal, and District Governments, members of the National Assembly, of the Legislative and Control Yuan, Councillors, police officers, and county, township,



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village, and paochia officials, who do not resist with force of arms or attempt covert sabotage, will not be captured, arrested, or dishonorably treated by the People's Liberation Army and the People's Government. The above-mentioned categories of persons are hereby notified to attend to their duties quietly, obey the orders of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Government, responsibly protect the assets, archives, etc. of their respective organizations, and wait for their transfer and disposal. Any one of these persons who has a single speciality of his own and has not committed any serious reactionary acts or any serious evil deeds may be permitted by the People's Government to be employed according to his merits. But any one who attempts sabotage, commits thefts, resorts to corrupt practices, embezzles public money, public property, and archives and takes French leave, or refuses to hand over the things under his charge to the new authorities, shall be punished.

(6) With a view to guaranteeing tranquillity in both city and country and stabilizing the social order, all stray soldiers should report and surrender to the local People's Liberation Army or People's Government. All who so report and surrender voluntarily and hand out all weapons in their possession will not be subject to retroactive punishment. But if any one should refuse to report or should conceal their weapons, he shall be arrested and subjected to examination. Anyone who gives comfort and shelter to such persons shall also be duly punished.

(7) The feudal type of land ownership in rural districts is irrational and should be abolished. But such abolition requires preparation and should be proceeded with step by step. Generally speaking, rents and interest rates should first be reduced, and the distribution of land should come later. It is also necessary that a comparatively long period of time should elapse after the People's Liberation Army's arrival and commencement of work before serious consideration can be given to the solution of the land problem. The farming masses should be organized to assist the People's Liberation Army in its various preliminary tasks of reform. At the same time they should work hard on their farms, thus maintaining the existing level of production in agriculture and trying to raise it gradually. It is in this way that the life of the farmers can be bettered and supplies of commodities and foodstuffs can be given to people in the cities. Urban lands and houses cannot be dealt with in the same way as the problem of rural lands.

(8) Security shall be given to the lives and property of foreign residents. It is hoped that all foreign residents will pursue their several occupations quietly and maintain order. They must obey the laws and regulations issued by the People's Liberation Army and the People's Government; they must not carry on espionage activities; they must not perpetrate any acts in opposition to the work of Chinese national independence or of the Chinese people's liberation; they must not give refuge to Chinese war criminals, anti-revolutionary elements, and others offenders. Otherwise, they shall be subject to legal sanctions imposed by the People's Liberation Army and the People's Government.

**PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING FOREIGN RESIDENTS'  
TRAVEL WITHIN LIBERATED AREAS** (issued by the Bureau  
of Public Safety, Shanghai People's Government, July  
15, 1949)

1. Any foreign resident who intends to leave Shanghai and travel to another place within Liberated Areas shall come to the Bureau of Public Safety and apply for a Travel Permit. (This provision does not apply to those who intend to leave the country.)
2. Any foreign resident who intends to apply for a Travel Permit shall come personally to the Foreign Residents' Section, Bureau of Public Safety, to fill in an Application Form and present his Resident's Card for examination.
3. Applicants for Travel Permits are required to:
  - (a) Hand in two one-inch photographs, showing front view of the bust without hat.
  - (b) Present for examination the passport and other testimonials.
  - (c) Fill in, item by item, the Application Form.
  - (d) Pay for the printing cost of the Application Form.
4. Travel Permits are valid generally for two weeks for one single trip or one return trip. Exceptional cases will be dealt with by the Bureau of Public Safety on their merits.
5. One Travel Permit shall not cover more than two places to be visited. Its holder shall proceed to the place or places according to the route and by the means of communication approved by the Bureau of Public Safety.
6. If any holder of a Travel Permit, owing to illness or hindrances in communication, has to stop over midways or take a different route or use a different means of communication, it must be approved by the local Public Safety authorities and the approval must be written on the original Permit before he can proceed further.
7. Any foreign traveller who comes from another place within Liberated Areas to Shanghai or passes through it does not need to come to the Bureau of Public Safety for registration, if he does not intend to remain in Shanghai for more than two weeks when his original Travel Permit remains valid. But when he stays with any person, that person must report to the branch office of the Bureau of Public Safety within twenty-four hours to apply for permission to take him in; and when the traveller leaves, the host must again report the fact to the branch office of the Bureau of Public Safety.
8. Any foreign traveller who is allowed by authorities in charge of foreign residents of other places within Liberated Areas to come to Shanghai and remain here for more than two weeks but less than

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three months shall, besides reporting to the branch office of the Bureau of Public Safety, presenting necessary documents for examination, and applying for permission to stay, report again within seven days to the branch office of the Bureau of Public Safety to fulfill all necessary requirements for his temporary stay and to surrender his original Travel Permit. When he leaves Shanghai at the end of the period, he shall, besides reporting for the cancellation of his temporary stay, report to the Bureau of Public Safety and apply for a new Travel Permit.

9. Any foreign traveller who passes through Shanghai and, owing to exceptional circumstances such as illness or hindrances in communication, cannot arrive at his final destination within the time specified in his Travel Permit, shall come, before the expiration of his Travel Permit, to the Bureau of Public Safety to state his case; and the Bureau of Public Safety will take appropriate measures to regulate the matter in the light of actual conditions then prevailing.
10. Any foreign resident of Shanghai to whom a Travel Permit has been issued but who cannot return within the specified time, may report to the local Public Safety authorities to apply for the prolongation of his travel. When he returns to Shanghai, he shall surrender his original Travel Permit.
11. All luggage of foreigners in travel shall be subject to inspection, which cannot be refused.
12. Any matter not covered by the present Regulations may be regulated on being approved by the People's Government.
13. The present Regulations shall come into force from the day of their promulgation.

**N. B.**

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PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW SCHOOLS OR THE RESUMPTION OF OLD SCHOOLS BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS OR CORPORATE BODIES (issued by the Bureau of Municipal Education, Cultural and Educational Committee, Shanghai Military Control Commission, July 7, 1949)

1. Private individuals or corporate bodies that petition to establish middle schools, primary schools, professional schools, or preparatory schools shall apply to this Bureau in accordance with the following provisions:
  - (a) The founder of the school shall apply to this Bureau for the registration of its Board of Directors, specifying the following items:
    - (1) The aim, nature, name, specific classes, and number of students.
    - (2) Board of Directors:
      - A. History, name, headquarters, and by-laws of the Board.
      - B. Membership (limited to those who have not said anything nor done anything against Communism or against the people in the anti-Chiang and anti-American People's Liberation War and who are able to bear the actual responsibility for the financial support and development of the school); present occupations; personal records (giving name, sex, age, native place, academic training, details of past career, political views, party and social affiliations; address, telephone number, etc.)
      - C. Assets and financial resources, together with detailed items of other incomes and reliable testimonials.
  - (b) The Board of Directors, when allowed to register, shall petition this Bureau for permission to open the school. The petition shall include the following items:
    - (1) Name, location, and telephone number of the school.
    - (2) Financial resources, annual budget, and estimates of initial expenses.
    - (3) School buildings (maps and explanatory notes to be enclosed) their present condition; how they are acquired.
    - (4) Administrative organization, classes, curriculum, and policies and methods of instruction.
    - (5) Lists of textbooks and reference books to be used.
    - (6) Books and apparatuses, scientific models, furniture, athletic and hygienic equipments; how they are acquired.
    - (7) Personal records of the principal and members of the faculty and staff (giving name, sex, age, native place, academic training, details of past career, party and social affiliations, present post, full-time or part-time service, courses to be opened, number of teaching hours per week, monthly salary, and other remarks).
2. All private middle schools, primary schools, professional schools, and preparatory schools that have suspended their work shall comply with the provisions contained in Article 1, Sections (a) and (b), of the

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present Regulations, if they desire to resume. At the same time, the Board of Directors of such schools shall also report the following items:

- (1) An account of the school since its foundation (giving date of founding, location, nature of the school; names of founder or founders, of the principal, of the chairman of the Board of Director, of the Directors, together with their personal records in detail, and their political views; financial resources; number of graduates year by year; number of students, teachers, and staff members term by term; whether registered or not in the past; public opinion about the school).
  - (2) An account of the suspension of the school (giving the year and month of suspension, causes, and the manner in which the school buildings, members of the faculty and staff, and students were disposed of).
  - (3) Motives and aims of the resumption of the school.
3. All new schools whose establishment has been approved of, or old schools whose resumption has been approved of, may petition for registration at the end of the first year. Such registration may be permitted if it is found by this Bureau that the schools concerned are able to give concrete expression to the New Democratic education and can show some achievements to their credit. Those schools whose achievements are poor or which do not conform to the policies and laws of the Government shall be required by representatives of this Bureau to reform themselves; in case of necessity they may be compelled to make fundamental changes in leadership or be dissolved altogether.
4. Any revision of the present Regulations shall be duly promulgated.

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PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES ON  
LAND VALUES IN SHANGHAI FOR THE SECOND HALF OF 1949 (issued  
by the Shanghai People's Government, July, 1949)

1. Taxes on land values for the second half of 1949 shall be levied according to the present Regulations for the lands of the seven land administrative districts of Whampoo, Fa-hua, Hu-nan, Chapei, Yin-hsiang, Tsao-chin, and Tang-chiao.
2. Taxes on land values for the second half of 1949 shall be levied:
  - (a) according to the estimated standard land value for 1949 (which was made in November, 1948) multiplied by 100, which is to be known as the Interim Standard Land Value.
  - (b) at the rate of 7.5 per thousand.
3. All taxes on land values shall be borne by the landowner. If the ownership of the land is indeterminable, they shall be borne by the actual possessor. If the owner is absent, the taxes shall be paid for him by his agent or tenant.
4. The owner of any given piece of land who rents it to a tenant and, for one reason or another, cannot derive any income or only insufficient income to cover the tax on land values shall still be required to pay the tax within the time specified. Meanwhile, he may confer with his tenant to make adjustments in the rent.
5. Owners of lands belonging to any one of the following categories may petition the Bureau of Land Administration which will study the merits of each case and permit some reduction in, or even total exemption from the tax on land values:
  - (a) Public lands actually used for public purposes shall, on the testimony of the respective governing organs, be exempt from the tax; but those used by public business concerns or those yielding business incomes shall not be exempt.
  - (b) Private lands occupied by offices of philanthropic or educational institutions shall, on the testimony of the respective governing organs, be exempt from the tax on land values.
  - (c) Private lands occupied by schools and hospitals themselves may be permitted to pay only half of the prescribed tax on land values if, on examination by their respective governing organs, it is found that the institutions concerned are able to show some achievements to their credit.
  - (d) Lands which have suffered destruction at the hands of the Kuomintang Army to such an extent that they cannot be utilized with profit to their owners may be exempt from the prescribed tax on the testimony of the respective county governments.
  - (e) Lands which, either due to illegal occupation or some other special circumstance, cannot be utilized with profit to their owners may be permitted, on the testimony of the respective county governments, to pay only half of the prescribed tax on land values.
6. All taxes on land values, unpaid or overlooked in past years, shall be made up according to the rate prescribed for the second half of 1949. The owners of such lands may be exempt from punishment.

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7. All taxes on land values as prescribed on the tax bills delivered to the respective landowners by the Bureau of Land Administration shall be paid at the designated Tax Collection Offices within ten days of the receipt of such bills, calculating from the second day of the receipt of the bills. If the last day of the time limit falls on a holiday, the payment may be made on the eleventh day and be considered still within the time limit.
8. Owners of lands whose addresses have changed so that the tax bills cannot be presented to them shall report their new addresses to the Land Administration authorities to be registered. If, for any other reason, any owner of lands should fail to receive the tax bills within ten days of the commencement of the tax on land values, he shall report the fact to the Land Administration authorities within a week on his own initiative, and request to be given his tax bills.
9. In case questions of exemption, reduction, or differences of opinion as to the amount of the prescribed tax cannot be settled within the time limit set for the payment of the tax, the landowner concerned shall still be required to pay the full amount of the prescribed tax within the time limit originally set. When the exemption, reduction, or corrected figure is announced later on, the amount in excess which has already been paid in may be refunded to the landowner.
10. Any owner of lands who fails to pay the prescribed tax within the time limit set shall be required to pay an additional 3% of the tax for each day beyond the time limit. Any owner who fails to pay the prescribed tax twenty days beyond the time limit set shall be fined 50% of the original tax in addition to the additional 3% for each day beyond the time limit.
11. The present Regulations shall come into force upon their promulgation by the Shanghai People's Government.

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NOTICE CONCERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES ON LAND VALUES IN SHANGHAI FOR THE SECOND HALF OF 1949 (issued by the Bureau of Land Administration, Shanghai People's Government, August 5, 1949)

1. According to the Provisional Regulations Governing the collection of Taxes on Land Values in Shanghai for the Second Half of 1949, which has been promulgated by the Shanghai People's Government, taxes on land values shall be levied for the lands of the seven land administrative districts of Whampoo, Fa-hua, Hu-nan, Chapei, Yin-hsiang, Tsao-chin, and Tang-chiao. Tax bills are being delivered to the respective landowners, who are hereby notified to go to the designated Tax Collection Offices and pay the prescribed amount within the time limit set.
2. Landowners who, owing either to changes in addresses or other reasons, fail to receive their tax bills shall come to this Bureau on their own initiative, in accordance with Article 8 of the said Provisional Regulations, to fulfill their obligation of having their new addresses registered or to apply for their tax bills. These things must be done before August 15, 1949, at this Bureau or the Accounting Department of this Bureau, so that the ownership of the lands may be protected.
3. Of the seven land administrative districts in which taxes on land values are to be levied, there are certain lands whose owners have not yet applied for the registration of their ownership or whose application for registration has been put aside by the Koumintang reactionary regime and never been approved of. Such owners shall pay the prescribed tax all the same, and their applications for registration shall be dealt with by this Bureau with the greatest despatch. But if the name or address of the owner is indeterminable and the tax bills cannot be delivered, the owner shall have the obligation to report to this Bureau, as provided for in the preceding Article.
4. Any land which has been transferred or sold but whose transference or sale has not been taken cognizance of officially shall be reported to this Bureau by the transferer, giving the name of the new owner and his address and requesting for registration of the transference of the ownership of the land. Failing which, the transferer shall be held responsible for the payment of the tax on the value of the land concerned.
5. If the ownership of any land is indeterminable or the whereabouts of the owner is not known, the tax on its value shall be paid by his agent, his tenant, or the actual possessor in accordance with Article 3 of the Provisional Regulations Governing the Collection of Taxes on Land Values. The present payer shall contact the owner, or anyone who may be officially recognized as the owner in the future, to reclaim the amount he has paid out. The agent, tenant, or actual possessor shall not refuse to pay the prescribed tax.

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✓ REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE STATUS AND REGISTRATION OF  
FACTORIES AND CORPORATE BODIES WHICH ARE ORIGINAL  
CONSUMERS OF FOREIGN MATERIALS (issued by the Foreign  
Trade Administration, East China Area, July 29, 1949)

1. The aim of the present Regulations is to ascertain the kinds and quantities of foreign equipment and raw materials which factories and corporate bodies in the East China Area need in their capacity as original consumers of foreign materials.
2. Factories and corporate bodies which intend to purchase foreign materials for productive purposes shall report to the Foreign Trade Administration for the ascertainment of their status and registration, irrespective of whether they do the importing themselves or they entrust it to other importers.
3. Any factory or corporate body with any one of the following qualifications may report to the Foreign Trade Administration and apply for registration:
  - (a) All industrial, mining, agricultural, forestry, fishery, cattle-raising, and other productive enterprises that have fixed establishments and installations in the East China Area and hold business licences or Industrial and Commercial Registration Certificates.
  - (b) Public utilities and communication enterprises.
  - (c) Other corporate bodies that are original consumers of foreign materials.Foreign factories and corporate bodies which are qualified for registration by virtue of any one of the above-mentioned qualifications must present a letter of introduction from the Directorate of Foreign Residents' Affairs before they are allowed to register.
4. The procedure of registration is as follows:
  - (a) To buy, by means of a letter or a formal card, from the Foreign Trade Administration five copies of the Form Showing Items of Imports Needed by Factories and Corporate Bodies in their Capacity as Original Consumers of Foreign Materials. (Postal purchase of the Form may be made by enclosing fifty dollars' worth of postage stamps.)
  - (b) The Form, when properly filled in, must be endorsed by the Government authorities in charge.
  - (c) Four copies of the Form, when properly filled in and duly endorsed as required, together with the business licence or the Industrial and Commercial Registration Certificate, must be sent in to the Foreign Trade Administration.
  - (d) A notice showing the number of registration granted will be sent to the applicant when the application has been approved by the Foreign Trade Administration.

5. Applications for registration must be made from the promulgation of the present Regulations to August 31, 1949.

RESTRICTED/US OFFICIALS ONLY

✓ PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES  
ARISING OUT OF THE RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS AND OF LABOR (issued  
by the Shanghai Military Control Commission, August 19, 1949)

1. The present Regulations are drawn up for the settlement of disputes arising out of the resumption of business and of labor, so that production may recover and develop.
2. All factories and shops that have begun work and resumed business should seek to better the relations between labor and capital and strengthen labor discipline on the principle of "letting benefits accrue to both labor and capital and stepping up production" and in such a spirit as to give proper consideration to concrete conditions in the respective factories and to conquer all difficulties by common effort.
3. All factories and shops that have not yet, or have not completely, begun work and resumed business may not delay such resumption on one pretext or another on the part of capital, if there is no serious difficulty in the conditions of production. If any factory or shop, owing to unconquerable difficulties, is really unable to begin work or resume business, or has to suspend business altogether or turn to a different line of business, it must petition the appropriate organ of the City Government for approval.
4. All factories and shops that had, owing to certain reasons, completely, temporarily, or partially suspended business in the four months prior to the Liberation of Shanghai and had dismissed either all or part of the staff and workers from the factory but have completely resumed business since the Liberation, those so dismissed should be permitted by capital to return to their work. Those who have not yet come to demand to return should be notified of the fact by capital, and the staff and workers, within ten days of the receipt of such notice or of the appearance of a public announcement in the newspapers to the same effect, must come back and report for work. Otherwise, capital may employ new staff members and workers. Those factories and shops that have only partially resumed business since the Liberation may, on the basis of the needs of that part which has resumed, notify, in the name of capital, the dismissed staff members and workers of that particular part to return to their work. As to the rest of the dismissed staff members and workers who are unable to return to their work, capital should give them the first chance to be employed when production gradually recovers, and may not employ new staff members and workers under the same technical conditions.
5. All staff members and workers who have left the factory and fulfill any one of the following conditions may not demand to return to their work:
  - (a) All staff members and workers who have been dismissed either owing to their own faults or lack of technical skill may not demand to return to their work. But if they were dismissed not on these grounds, but on one pretext or another on the part of capital, they may request the Shanghai General Labor Union to review their case and make a settlement.
  - (b) All staff members and workers who, owing to the approaching war, voluntarily left the factory before the Liberation of Shanghai for over two months may not demand to return to their work. But they may register

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- with the labor union concerned; and when new staff members and workers are to be employed, capital should give them the first chance.
- (c) All staff members and workers who were formally dismissed or had received payments for their dismissal prior to the Liberation of Shanghai may not demand to return to their work. But they may register with the labor union concerned; and when new staff members and workers are to be employed, capital will, on the basis of technical needs and the different times of departure from the factory (those who departed the latest are to return to their work first; those who departed the earliest are to return last; those who departed at the same time are to return by drawing lots between them), employ them each according to his merits.
- (d) All staff members and workers who have left the factory and have found jobs elsewhere may not demand to return to their original work.
6. All unemployed staff members and workers who may not return to their original work may register with the Committee for Placing Unemployed Workers, which is under the General Labor Union Preparatory Committee, or with the trade union of their respective businesses and factories. They may not crowd into and occupy the factory and compel the resumption of work, thus hindering production.
7. As to the temporary workers, piece workers, and seasonal workers, and the resumption of their work, these are to be temporarily regulated by the terms of employment which both sides agreed to at the time of employment. But if there should be a difference of opinion as to the original terms of employment, both parties or either party to the dispute may request the Labor Bureau to effect a conciliatory settlement.
8. Capital has the right to employ and dismiss staff members and workers in order to meet the changing needs of production or work; but it may not dismiss staff members and workers on one pretext or another out of sheer spite or as a result of their participation in labor unions and other political activities. When capital wished to dismiss staff members and workers, it should proceed according to the terms of the labor contract if there is a labor contract. In case there is no such contract, it should give one month's notice to labor and pay it a certain sum of money as compensation for its dismissal, the amount varying with the length of service of the individuals concerned with the minimum not less than one month's actual wages and the maximum not more than three months' actual wages. However, this does not apply to those staff members and workers who are dismissed through their own faults.
9. The present Regulations shall come into force from the day of their promulgation.
10. The right of interpreting and revising the present Regulations rests with the Shanghai Military Control Commission during the period of military control, and with the Shanghai People's Government after that period.

RESTRICTED/US OFFICIALS ONLY

✓ PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONCILIATORY PROCEDURE  
CONCERNING DISPUTES BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL IN PRIVATE  
ENTERPRISES (issued by the Shanghai Military Control Com-  
mission, August 19, 1949)

1. The present Regulations are drawn up to effect a reasonable conciliation of disputes between labor and capital, so that benefits may accrue to both labor and capital and production may be stepped up.
2. The Shanghai Labor Bureau is the organ for effecting conciliation and arbitration in disputes between labor and capital. In all disputes between labor and capital in which the parties are unable to arrive at agreements by direct negotiation, either party may request the Labor Bureau to conciliate or arbitrate.
3. All conciliatory procedure in disputes between labor and capital should proceed in the following manner:
  - (a) In ordinary disputes between labor and capital in the different businesses or factories, the first thing to do is for labor and capital to effect a reasonable settlement of the dispute by direct negotiation. The method to be adopted is direct negotiation between the labor union concerned as representing the workers and staff (hereinafter to be referred to as "staff and workers") on the one hand, and capital or the legally recognized organization of capital on the other.
  - (b) In case direct negotiation between labor and capital leads to no results, both parties or either party may request the Labor Bureau to conciliate. If conciliation leads to no results, arbitration may be legally proceeded with.
  - (c) If both parties or either party to the dispute are unwilling to abide by the arbitration announced by the Labor Bureau, the case may be brought by judicial procedure before the Shanghai People's Court for its decision.
4. Any demands that the staff and workers of the several businesses and factories wish to present to capital should first be submitted for examination to the Shanghai General Labor Union ( or to the Preparatory Committee before the General Labor Union is established ) by the labor union concerned or representatives of the entire body of the staff and workers. In case of necessity the General Labor Union may send representatives who, together with representatives of the staff and workers, will negotiate with capital or the legally recognized organization of capital. When an agreement has been reached in this way, both labor and capital should abide by it. But in case the dispute cannot be thus settled by mutual agreement, either party to it may request the Labor Bureau to conciliate or arbitrate.
5. The method of direct negotiation in disputes between labor and capital shall be specifically agreed upon by both parties in the light of the nature and scope of the dispute. If the dispute falls under the scope of ordinary disputes in one single factory, the negotiations may be carried on by representatives of labor and capital within the said

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factory. But if the nature of the dispute concerns some one industry or calling as a whole, the negotiations should be carried on by an equal number of representatives of labor and capital who are elected by labor and capital in meetings of their respective legally recognized organizations, the number representing each side being three as the minimum and ten as the maximum. The agreement that has been reached by detailed negotiations shall be reported to the Labor Bureau to be put on the record. Any agreement that has been reached through compulsion by either party, whether labor or capital, is null and void.

6. The procedure adopted by the Labor Bureau in effecting conciliation in disputes between labor and capital is as follows:
  - (a) When either labor or capital requests the Labor Bureau to effect conciliation in their disputes, it should file a written request containing the following items: Kind of business, name of factory, location of factory, number of persons involved in the dispute, main points of the dispute, negotiation of the dispute up to date, names of representatives and their addresses, etc.
  - (b) After examination of the written request the Labor Bureau should notify both labor and capital to send representatives to the Bureau and proceed with the work of conciliation.
  - (c) When conciliation leads to no results, the Labor Bureau may legally proceed to arbitrate. In arbitration the Chairman of the Arbitration Committee signs the award which, when approved by the Director of the Labor Bureau, shall be communicated to both labor and capital for execution. If either party to the dispute is unwilling to abide by the award, it must notify the Labor Bureau to that effect within five days of the receipt of the award and bring the case before the court of law for judicial decision. Otherwise, the award shall have the force of law.
  - (d) Pending the successful negotiation, conciliation, or arbitration of a dispute between labor and capital, both parties should maintain the existing condition of production. Capital may not close down, suspend wage payments, cease to furnish board, or resort to other methods by giving less favorable treatment to labor; and labor may not attempt sabotage or perpetrate acts derogatory to labor discipline. But when the arbitration award is handed down by the Labor Bureau, even if one of the parties to the dispute may prefer to bring the case before the court of law for judicial decision, both parties must abide by the arbitration award pending final decision by the court of law.
7. The Committee for the Arbitration of Disputes between Labor and Capital shall be composed of the following members: the Director or Vice-Director of the Labor Bureau or their representative as the Chairman, one representative of the Shanghai Bureau of Industry and Trade, one representative of the Shanghai General Labor Union, and one representative of the legally recognized organization of Shanghai industrialists and traders, all invited by the Labor Bureau to serve as members. The detailed regulations governing the organization of the Arbitration Committee will be drawn up by the Labor Bureau.

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8. If capital is forced by serious difficulties in conditions of production to turn to a different line of business or to decrease production, it must obtain the approval of the Shanghai Bureau of Industry and Trade through a written petition. When such approval is obtained, capital has the right of reasonably dismissing labor. But in case the labor union regards such dismissal as unreasonable, it has the right to make proposals of its own; and if these proposals are not accepted by capital, the matter may be brought before the Labor Bureau which will settle it either by conciliation or arbitration.
9. The present Regulations shall come into force from the day of their promulgation.
10. The right of interpreting and revising the present Regulations rests with the Shanghai Military Control Commission during the period of military control, and with the Shanghai People's Government after that period.

N. B.

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THE GIEFANG RHBAO'S EDITORIAL ON THE SIX URGENT TASKS OF THE DAY (appearing in the Giefang Rhbao, or the Liberation Daily, Shanghai, July 27, 1949)

1. Let us give active support to the People's Liberation Army in its war in the south, so that it may quickly liberate Fukien and Taiwan and, in cooperation with other parts of the country, liberate all regions remaining to be liberated. This is the most effective reply to the bombings and shootings of enemy planes and the armed blockade of Shanghai and other coastal ports by the Imperialist and remnant Koumintang forces.
2. Let us actually evacuate some unnecessary people and remove part of the schools and factories to the interior according to pre-arranged plans and steps. Let us, first of all, persuade all refugee landowners, all landowners and rich farmers who have been lured to Shanghai by the enemy, all peasants and youths who have been compelled by the enemy to come to Shanghai, to go back to their respective native countries and take part in productive work. Even if there should be found among them certain landowners and rich farmers who have oppressed the local peasants, the local government and local people will be certainly lenient towards them if they change their previous behavior, try to lead a new life, and return home to take part in production. Let us mobilize large numbers of refugees and unemployed people to go to the area in northern Anhui inundated by floods from the Yellow River and to the cultivation areas in northern Kiangsu to take part in cultivation and production. The Shanghai People's Government has drawn up overall plans to mobilize the man-power, surplus capital, and technical ability of Shanghai and assign them to rural districts for the development of production. Certain schools and factories should be encouraged, under possible and necessary conditions, to remove to the interior to avail themselves of local supplies of food, coal, and raw materials, so that both the existing congestion in Shanghai and the drain on the city may be relieved.
3. Let us change the future productive policy for Shanghai as well as the direction of its development. All enterprises, whether public or private, should rid themselves of dependence on the Imperialist economy; production for the domestic market and service for the Chinese people shall be the future productive policy of all enterprises in Shanghai and the direction of their development. (Examples may be found in the production, on a large scale, of machines needed by domestic markets and mines, and of agricultural implements, fertilizers, and cloths needed by the rural districts.) It is only with the economic development of other cities in the interior and with the increase of productive power in agriculture that the foundation for industrial production in Shanghai can be firmly laid and there can be any certainty of an economic rebirth by self-exertion and ridding ourselves of dependence on the Imperialists. At the same time, those public enterprises which are

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allowed to remain in Shanghai to continue their productive work here should simplify and economize their organizations and increase their efficiency so as to put them on a strictly business basis and to have their production rationalized.

4. Let us mobilize large numbers of Communist staff members, workers, and students to go to the rural districts to initiate and develop rural work. We must mobilize large numbers of workers, students, and staff members of the Party to work in village communities; mobilize great masses of peasants to clear the countryside of bandits, reorganize the political structure, develop production, and proceed to undertake land reforms systematically and gradually, so that the peasants may be completely liberated from feudal oppression and exploitation. This is a task of first-rate importance that faces us in the East China Area for the moment. It is only by the betterment of the livelihood of large masses of peasants and the increase of productive power in agriculture that the market for industrial goods can be expanded on the one hand, and more food-stuffs and industrial raw materials for the cities can be supplied. It is only by the supply of sufficient foodstuffs and raw materials by large domestic markets and large village communities that Shanghai and other cities south of the Yangtse River can be led on to the road to healthy and prosperous development.
5. Let us develop communications in the interior and encourage the exchange of goods and resources between city and country. Though the Imperialists instigate the remnant Koumintang forces to hinder and cut off our systems of exchange between this and other countries by means of the blockade, we must, in order to break this intrigue of blockade by the enemy, quickly develop communications in the interior, encourage the exchange of goods and resources in the interior, and strengthen mutual help between city and country, so that domestic economy may develop and prosper.
6. Let us actually economize clothing and food to conquer the present difficulties. All Party, political, military, and civil organs must strictly simplify and economize their structural framework, cut their personnel, take stock of their assets, institutionalize their work, economize their expenditures, oppose wastes, encourage the habits of austerity and simplicity, and conquer those of extravagance, superficiality, and pomp. The staff members of the Party, especially, ought to set an example, by their exemplary conduct and spirit of superb austerity, to influence and push forward the movement for economizing clothing and food among the people of Shanghai and the East China Area, in order to conquer the existing difficulties.

N. B.  
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DECREE CONCERNING FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES IN SHANGHAI (issued  
by the Shanghai Military Control Commission, August 30, 1949)

It is known that some foreign news agencies in Shanghai have voluntarily suspended their business one after the other since the Liberation of Shanghai. But it is also known that certain individual news agencies are still continuing to issue news services. It is hereby decreed that all foreign news agencies shall suspend their business by the end of August. Beginning from September 1, if any news services should be issued and be detected, such violators of the law shall be duly punished.

N. B.

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PROVISIONS GOVERNING THE SUPERVISION OF DOGS (issued by  
the Bureau of Public Safety, Shanghai People's Government,  
July 18, 1949)

1. All dogs in the Shanghai area, including pets, hounds, military dogs, police dogs, and domestic dogs, shall come under the control of the present Regulations.
2. All dogs without owners shall be caught to be duly disposed of by the Bureau of Public Safety (hereinafter referred to as the Bureau).
3. Dog-owners shall attend to the following matters:
  - (a) All dogs over three months old shall be taken to the respective branch office of the Bureau to be registered and to apply for a licence. The old licence, if any, shall be surrendered when the new licence is being issued.
  - (b) The licence shall hang firmly under the dog's neck.
  - (c) If any licence should be lost, the dog-owner shall report the fact and apply for another one which will be issued only when the number of the lost licence has been entered into the "Remarks" column and the cost for the new licence has been duly paid for.
  - (d) When domestic dogs go on the street, they shall be either muzzled or leashed.
  - (e) Dog-owners shall so train their dogs that they learn not to make themselves a nuisance on the streets or lanes. The owner shall immediately remove all droppings, if any.
  - (f) Domestic dogs shall not be allowed to roam the streets to interfere with public tranquillity and order.
  - (g) When a domestic dog dies or leaves Shanghai for another place, the owner shall report the fact to the branch office of the Bureau to cancel the registration and surrender the licence.
  - (h) Any domestic dog that has died shall be properly buried or sent to the Municipal First Slaughter House, Shajen Road, to be duly disposed of.
4. Dogs infected with rabies shall be disposed of in the following manner:
  - (a) Dogs infected with rabies or similar diseases shall be caught alive, if that is at all possible. But in order to avoid any possible danger to human beings, the Dog Section of the Bureau (which is located in the Kiangning Branch Office, Tel. 30015-Ext. 23) may be notified and requested to have them killed.
  - (b) The Bureau has the right to send any dog that may be suspected of being a danger to public safety to the Rabies Examination Office to be examined or disposed of. Feeding expenses, if any, during the period of examination shall be borne by the dog-owner.

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5. Cases of dog-bites shall be dealt with in the following manner:
  - (a) When any case of dog-bite occurs, the dog-owner and the victim or his relatives shall report the fact to the branch office of the Bureau or the nearest Police Station.
  - (b) On being apprised of the above fact, the branch office of the Bureau shall direct the victim to go to the Bureau of Public Health, Hankow Road, for treatment. If it happens to be a holiday or when office hours are over, the victim shall go to the nearest Municipal Hospital for treatment.
  - (c) The dog involved in the case shall be caught by the branch office of the Bureau and sent to the Rabies Examination Office, Municipal Slaughter House, 10 Shajen Road, for examination. The period of examination shall last at least ten days. If the dog should be found not to be infected, the Rabies Examination Office will notify the branch office of the Bureau concerned to ask the dog-owner to reclaim it. If the owner fails to reclaim it within five days of the notice, the Bureau has the right to dispose of it as it sees fit.
  - (d) The branch office of the Bureau concerned in the case shall prepare a report on it in three copies, one of which, together with the dog involved, shall be sent to the Rabies Examination Office, the second to be sent by the branch office to the Bureau, and the third to be filed by the branch office itself.
6. Any domestic dog that has gone astray may be temporarily taken into custody by the branch office of the Bureau. When its owner has been identified by means of the licence number, he shall be notified to reclaim it.
7. Any licence that has been issued for one dog may not be transferred to another dog.
8. All dogs without licence shall be regarded as ownerless. But owners of dogs may not purposely omit to apply for licences.
9. The cost of a licence shall be paid for in Jen Min Pih.
10. Dog-owners who violate any one of the present Regulations shall be subject to due punishment imposed by Public Safety authorities.
11. The present Regulations are subject to revision by the Bureau.
12. The present Regulations shall come into force from the day of their promulgation.

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✓ PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EAST CHINA AREA (issued by the East China Area Headquarters, Chinese People's Liberation Army, June 10, 1949)

1. The present Regulations are drawn up for the purpose of stabilizing the currency, providing security for people's livelihood, safeguarding their wealth, prohibiting speculation in and manipulation of gold and silver, and preventing their being smuggled or illegally purchased and sold.
2. By the terms "gold and silver" are meant, for the purposes of the present Regulations, gold bullion, gold leaves, gold bars, gold tablets, silver bullion, silver bars, silver coins, silver lumps, gold and silver ornaments, and other alloyed gold and silver. These will hereinafter be called simply "gold and silver".
3. All gold and silver, with the exception of those which are especially permitted by the Government to be transported out, shall be strictly forbidden to be carried out of Liberated Areas. They may be saved and kept by people within Liberated Areas, and may be exchanged at the People's Bank for Jen Min Pih at the official rate; but shall not be allowed to serve as a standard for prices, to circulate, and to be clandestinely purchased and sold.
4. Any gold and silver which people have saved and kept by themselves and which they need to carry from one place to another within Liberated Areas because of change of abode shall be reported by their owner to Governments of the county rank or of superior ranks, which will issue a Gold and Silver Carrying Certificate, stating the name of the person carrying them, his address, the amount of gold and silver he is carrying, reasons for carrying them, his destination, date, etc.
5. Any one who carries gold and silver from another place within Liberated Areas and passes through the East China Area shall be required to show testimonials from a Government of the county rank or above of the Area from which he has come; or he may report the fact of his carrying gold and silver to the local People's Government on entering its jurisdiction, and hand them over to the local Chinese People's Bank, both on entering and on leaving, to be examined and let go. Any one who carries gold and silver into Liberated Areas from areas not yet liberated shall be required to obtain a Gold and Silver Carrying Certificate from either a Government of the county rank or above, or the organ in charge of external trade of the locality where he enters Liberated Areas, before he is allowed to enter. But with those gold and silver which are obtained in exchange for goods and resources which are allowed to be exported, this procedure may be dispensed with on the testimony of the Trade Bureau or of the Bureau of Industry and Commerce.

6. Gold ornaments worn on the person not exceeding one ounce in weight,

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silver vessels and articles used as personal gifts not exceeding twenty-five ounces may be exempt from the restrictions laid down in Article 4 of the present Regulations.

7. All persons who wish to offer gold and silver for sale shall exchange them for the standard currency at the official rate at the local Chinese People's Bank or its delegated agents. All persons who wish to buy gold and silver as materials for medical, industrial, or other proper uses may apply at the local Chinese People's Bank which will consider the application on its merits and agree to sell a reasonable amount to the applicant.
8. Shops engaging in the gold and silver ornament business may not, besides selling ready-made articles, clandestinely purchase or sell gold and silver, nor accept gold and silver ornaments in exchange for money. They shall report the amount of gold and silver in stock to be used as material for ready-made articles, the amount of ready-made articles in stock, and the amount of daily transactions to the local Chinese People's Bank.
9. Those who violate the provisions of Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the present Regulations shall be dealt with in the following manner:
  - (a) Those who carry gold and silver from place to place within the East China Area without lawful testimonials, or who use them as a standard for prices, shall be compelled to surrender them to the Chinese People's Bank which will accept them at from fifteen to thirty per cent less than the official rate. But if it can be proved that the violator does not really know that he is violating the present Regulations, his gold and silver may be accepted by the Bank at the official rate.
  - (b) If it is proved that the violator is smuggling the gold and silver on behalf of the enemy, they shall be all confiscated. In more serious cases, the violator shall be punished on the charge of creating confusion in finance in addition to the confiscation of his gold and silver. Any gold and silver uncovered at the Anti-Smuggling Stations of the different ports shall be considered as smuggled articles.
  - (c) Persons who engage in the clandestine purchase and sale of gold and silver shall be punished, each according to his circumstances, either by compelling them to exchange their gold and silver at less than the official rate or by confiscating the whole or part of his gold and silver. Frequent violators or serious cases shall be fined from double to three times the value of their gold and silver in addition to their complete confiscation.
  - (d) Those who engage in the speculation, manipulation, and the purchase and sale of gold and silver and give rise to price fluctuations on the market and adversely influence people's livelihood shall be punished, each according to the seriousness of his case, with imprisonment ranging from three to fifteen years in addition to the confiscation of his entire property.

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All violations of the provisions of the present Article shall be dealt with by the People's Government of the district rank or of superior rank.

10. Traders from outside the East China Area who can be proved to have violated the present Regulations by carrying gold and silver from place to place without lawful testimonials, or by using gold and silver as a standard for prices, or by engaging in the clandestine purchase and sale of gold and silver because they do not really know that they are violating these Regulations shall be compelled, as far as the less serious cases are concerned, to surrender their gold and silver to the Chinese People's Bank which will accept them at the official rate. But cases of smuggling on behalf of the enemy or the more serious cases of clandestine purchase and sale of gold and silver shall be dealt with according to the provisions of Article 9, Sections (b), (c), and (d) of the present Regulations.
11. All military personnel and civilians have the right to prosecute, report, and lead to the arrest of the above-mentioned flagrant offenders. The one who reports and leads to the arrest of a flagrant offender shall be rewarded according to his merits; but the right of dealing with the case rests with a Government of the district rank or of superior rank.
12. All persons whose gold and silver have been surrendered to the Government at less than the official rate or confiscated altogether shall be given official receipts. Any one who resorts to extortion in the name of the present Regulations may be accused by the people.
13. The present Regulations shall come into force in the East China Area from the day of their promulgation. All regulations and decrees previously promulgated in the East China Area concerning the control of gold and silver shall be abrogated as from this date.

N. B.

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✓ PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY AND EXIT OF FOREIGN-OWNED STEAMSHIPS (issued jointly by the Trade Administration and Water Transportation Administration, Shanghai Military Control Commission, June 14, 1949)

1. The present Regulations are drawn up in accordance with Article 5, Sections (a) and (c), and Article 7, Section (c) of the Provisional Regulations Governing the Control of Vessels during Wartime as previously promulgated by these Administrations.
2. The entry and exit of all foreign-owned steamships at this port shall be governed by the present Regulations.
3. Foreign-owned steamships passing through this port, whether inward or outward bound, must first obtain permission from the Trade Administration, Financial and Economic Committee, Shanghai Military Control Commission.
4. Steamships flying foreign flags may carry cargoes and passengers to another port of China, if the Trade Administration considers it necessary and gives special permission to that effect.
5. Foreign-owned Steamships, after having obtained permission from the Trade Administration or directly from its superior office, shall report before their entry into the port, through their local representatives, to the Harbor Bureau, Water Transportation Administration, by sending to it petitions in Chinese together with related documents. When the petitions are found to be satisfactory, the representatives shall be informed to proceed with the procedure of entry.
6. Foreign-owned steamships, having thus obtained permission from both the Trade and Water Transportation Administrations, shall fill in the Entry Permit Application and Pilot Application Forms and send them to the Harbor Bureau which shall issue the Entry Permits and designate pilots for the steamships to enter the port.
7. The captains or representatives of foreign-owned steamships shall submit to the Harbor Bureau for inspection log-books, import manifests, crew lists, and other related documents within twenty-four hours of the steamships' entry or forty-eight hours of their anchoring outside the Woosung Harbor.
8. The representatives of foreign-owned steamships shall, before the ships' departure, fill in the Exit Permit Application and Pilot Application Forms and send them, together with the crew lists and export licences, to the Harbor Bureau which, after having found them satisfactory, shall issue the Exit Permits and designate pilots for the ships to leave the port.
9. The foreign-owned steamships, on entering or leaving this port, shall be subject to the inspection of the Harbor Bureau and the Military Control Commission.

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10. All foreign-owned steamships and lighters now in this port must report, through their representatives, to the Harbor Bureau, Water Transportation Administration, their crew lists, the crew members' credentials, and the ships' licences. On being approved by the Bureau, they may be temporarily permitted to transport the personnels of their own companies and factories between the banks of the Whampoo River. But they shall not be allowed to transport passengers or cargoes, or be operated for the passenger or cargo service of the company concerned, or for any profit-making passenger and cargo transportation.
11. All crew members of the steamers and lighters provided by foreign companies for the transportation of their personnels shall be approved by the Harbor Bureau, Water Transportation Administration, before taking up their respective duties.
12. Foreign-owned steamships, having entered this port, shall not be allowed to send out messages through their own wireless stations on board.
13. The places of anchorage for foreign-owned steamships must be previously approved by the Harbor Bureau, Water Transportation Administration. They shall not be allowed to change places without permission.
14. The examination of cargoes and the collection of duties for foreign-owned steamships which have been allowed to enter or leave this port shall be done by the Customs Office; the examination of passengers by the military and police organs; health examination by the Quarantine Service; and the examination of the ships and crews by the Harbor Bureau.
15. The exact dates of entry or exit of foreign-owned steamships shall be communicated by the Harbor Bureau, Water Transportation Administration, to the various organs concerned; and representatives of the ships should contact the various organs directly.
16. The present Regulations are subject to revision at any time. The power of their interpretation rests with the Harbor Bureau.
17. The present Regulations shall come into force from the day of their promulgation.

N. B.

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✓ PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE HANDING OF CIVIL AND  
CRIMINAL CASES BY THE SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S COURT (issued by the  
Shanghai People's Court, August 11, 1949).

1. In order to establish the revolutionary order on a firm basis and to safeguard the interests of the people the present Regulations are hereby drawn up to serve as rules applicable to civil and criminal cases before this Court.
2. All cases will be handled in the light of actual conditions on the basis of the programs, laws, decrees, statutes, and resolutions promulgated by the People's Government and the People's Liberation Army as well as the policies of New Democracy.
3. The jurisdiction of this Court is confined to the following:
  - (a) Civil Cases in which the defendant has a domicile, office, business establishment, or property that can be seised in Shanghai, or in which the objects of right are found in Shanghai.
  - (b) Criminal cases in which the crime occurs, or the defendant resides or is arrested in Shanghai.
  - (c) Other cases of which this Court takes cognizance.
4. Any person who wants to know how a certain question of law should be settled or who does not understand the legal procedure involved may seek advice from the Information and Free Copying Department of this Court, and may ask for the free copying of his petition if he cannot write it himself.
5. Any one on the staff of this Court who happens to have interests in a case he is handling or who is a near relation of one of the parties to the suit should decline to handle it; one of the parties to the suit may also request him to decline, which request will be laid before the President of this Court for consideration and decision.
6. Any person who knows of the commission of a crime may report it to Public Safety authorities or to this Court. But in cases where the damage to individual interests is small the initiative in filing the suit should be left to the victim or to those who are concerned over his interests. If the person who reports the commission of a crime is unwilling to have his name divulged, all members of the staff of this Court shall keep it strictly secret. A person who makes wrong reports or wilful accusations against another to victimize him shall receive the same punishment as the accused will receive if the crime is proved to be true.
7. Any case which is initiated by Public Safety authorities should be accompanied with a written statement which, together with relevant documents and evidence, should be sent by the police officer in charge of the case to this Court. And if there are any witnesses, they should be notified by the authorities taking the initiative to come to this Court in due time for interrogation.

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Any case that is reported to this Court by a private individual may be sent, if necessary, to the Public Safety authorities for preliminary investigation, but they may not dispose of the case in their own right. When any person requests for post-mortem examination, the corpse should be sent to the mortuary for the purpose; but under special circumstances the examination may also take place on the spot. Relatives who request for cremation must obtain a written Permission from this Court.

8. Parties to any civil case or criminal case of a light nature may request for conciliation. Even a suit that has been formally filed may, in consideration of circumstances of the case, be first referred to conciliation. If conciliation fails, it shall be sent back for judicial adjudication in which judgement may be pronounced without a hearing, but a second effort at conciliation may be made if circumstances justify the attempt.
9. Conciliation of any case may take various forms. It may take place when the person or persons involved are making inquiries and requests and the investigator immediately ascertains all the relevant facts and brings about a reconciliation. Or it may take place by going to the spot where the dispute has arisen and bringing about a practical settlement of the case. Or it may take place by calling upon both parties to the suit to come at a definite time and bringing about a reconciliation by means of an informal talk. If the circumstances of the case are too intricate, the conciliator may, after the investigator has ascertained all the relevant facts, call upon both parties to the suit or officers in charge of the case to come at a definite time and bring about a reconciliation by means of a formal conference. In a case in which conciliation has succeeded, a Statement of Reconciliation should be drawn up and both parties to the suit should each be served an authentic copy of it. But this does not apply to cases where the terms of reconciliation are immediately and fully carried out.
10. In adjudicating a case emphasis should be laid on the collection of evidence, synthetic investigation and analytical study. The adjudication of any given case may take the form either of group discussion or of individual decision. Whether the one or the other form is adopted depends upon the nature of the case. In adopting the form of adjudication by group discussion, members of the Adjudication Group will elect one of themselves to be the Adjudicator-General, and all conclusions must be arrived at by unanimous consent, failing which the matter will be laid before the Adjudicating Commission for decision. Even in adopting the form of individual adjudication, the adjudicator must first request the Adjudication Group to lay down certain broad principles for his guidance. When a case has been adjudicated, a written judgement should be drawn up and both parties to the suit should each be served an authentic copy of it.

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11. In order to effect a thorough-going settlement of any given case, whether civil or criminal, consideration may be given, whether in conciliation or in adjudication, to facts and interests to which parties to a civil suit have not referred, and to those parts of a criminal case to which neither the plaintiff nor the prosecutor has referred. If a criminal case emerges from a civil case, or a civil case emerges from a criminal case, or a civil case involves another civil case, both should be handled at the same time; but judgement may be also separately pronounced on the civil and criminal aspects of the same case.
12. In a criminal case the defendant may request the Adjudicator-General to appoint a public advocate to defend him or to call upon the interested social group to appoint a representative as his advocate, but the Adjudicator-General may also appoint one on his own initiative. In a civil case either party may, upon the Adjudicator-General's approval, ask one of his near relatives as his deputy, if he is unable to express himself adequately or is unavoidably prevented from being present at the Court personally. If any party to a civil suit happens to be a legal person or an organization, its responsible head may designate as its deputy a member of its staff who has served it for more than one year or a person who has been in its service from its very inception.
13. Any case which private individuals have brought before this Court may be decided without a hearing or ruled out altogether, if it is recognized, after examination and investigation, that obviously no case can be made out for it or that its very nature precludes it from being handled by this Court.
14. In civil and criminal cases which call for a public hearing, a definite date should be fixed for it when all individuals concerned and all available evidence are summoned for the purpose; and if circumstances require it, the interested social group(s) may be invited to send representatives to sit in common judgement. But if a case involves military or other secrets of state or is likely to exert a baneful influence on public morals, the hearing may be held in camera.
15. In a criminal case in which the accused is seriously implicated or circumstances are most urgent, he may be taken into custody or be subjected to search forthwith. If there is any danger of his escape, he may be put on bail or be detained.  
In a civil case in which there is the danger of the defendant's escape or of his concealing property or evidence, his residence may be restricted; he may be put on bail; the property or evidence in his possession may be taken into safe keeping or seized forthwith. But when final judgement is handed down and he is cleared of the accusation, the plaintiff may be ordered to make good the losses which he has sustained.  
When a civil case is in process of conciliation or adjudication, either party to the suit may be ~~compelled to come~~ to the Court or be arrested, if he, on being notified or ~~summoned~~, does not come without

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good reason.

Summonses, arrests, searches, and detentions can be carried out only when the persons who carry them out hold in their hands writs of summons, arrest, search, and detention. But in arresting or searching flagrant offenders or quasi-flagrant offenders, writs of arrest and search may be dispensed with.

16. When a case is being wound up and the facts relating to it have already become quite clear, judgement may be pronounced forthwith without waiting for further clarification if one of the parties to a civil suit does not present himself at the Court without proper reason or if the defendant in a criminal case cannot be arrested.
17. When a case has been argued out in a public hearing, judgement shall be announced. But when a case has not been argued out in a public hearing and, therefore, judgement need not be announced, the plaintiff may withdraw his suit before the judgement is served to the parties concerned. Even in cases where judgements are to be announced, the plaintiffs may also withdraw their suits before the hearings are brought to a close, but this applies only to those of a light nature as far as criminal cases are concerned.  
In a civil case in which both parties to the suit do not present themselves at the Court without proper reasons, the case is considered to have been withdrawn.  
Once a case has been withdrawn, it cannot again be laid before the Court.
18. In addition to the death sentence, imprisonment, hard labor, fines (which are without any limits), and confiscation of the whole or part of the property, punishments imposed by the Court may also include, in the light of the nature of the crime, the deprivation of civil rights. But to criminals under twelve years of age or those mentally deranged, only socially protective methods of an educational or medical nature may be applied.  
Illegal objects and objects used as a means in the commission of the crime or those obtained by the criminal but not owned by him shall all be confiscated.
19. With the exception of cases which are specially provided for, parties to any suit may, within ten days of the service of the judgement, enumerate adequate reasons and petition the Military Control Commission to review the case, if they are dissatisfied with the judgement pronounced by this Court. All criminal cases in which the death sentence is imposed shall be sent to the Military Control Commission for review as a matter of course.  
When any given judgement has been reviewed by the Military Control Commission which finds that the case ought to be adjudicated anew, this Court will form a Second Trial Court to handle it. Judgement pronounced by the Second Trial Court may not be subject to another review.

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20. With the exception of those which have been completely executed, all civil cases laid before the court of law before the People's Court was established shall be dealt with in the following manner upon request by parties to the suits:
- (a) Those cases still pending shall be proceeded with by either conciliation or adjudication as provided for in the present Regulations.
  - (b) Those cases in which judgements have been pronounced, irrespective of whether the judgements are final or still subject to review, or whether their execution has commenced or not, shall be reviewed by the Adjudicating Commission and separately dealt with.
    - (1) If, on being reviewed by the Adjudicating Commission, it is found that the old judgements are either not obviously unjust or not seriously detrimental to national interests or those of the people, the cases shall be sent to the Judgement Execution Department to be executed.
    - (2) If, on being reviewed by the Adjudicating Commission, it is found that the old judgements are either obviously unjust or they are seriously detrimental to national interests or to those of the people, they shall be adjudicated anew according to the provisions of the present Regulations; but the provision of review as contained in Article 19 shall not apply.
21. With the exception of those which have been completely executed, all criminal cases laid before the court of law before the People's Court was established shall be dealt with in the following manner;
- (a) Those cases still pending shall be proceeded with by either conciliation or adjudication as provided for in the present Regulations.
  - (b) Those cases in which judgements have been pronounced, irrespective of whether the judgements are final or still subject to review, or whether their execution has commenced or not, shall be reviewed by the Adjudicating Commission and separately dealt with.
    - (1) If, on being reviewed by the Adjudicating Commission, it is found that the old judgements meted out punishments to political prisoners of a revolutionary character or to those whom it is not to the interest of the revolution to punish, the prisoners shall be set free forthwith.
    - (2) If, on being reviewed by the Adjudicating Commission, it is found that the punishments imposed by the old judgements ought to be imposed even in a revolutionary order, the prisoners shall be sent to the Judgement Execution Department to be punished or to continue to be punished as laid down in the old judgements. But those prisoners who were punished, according to the old judgements, with imprisonment for less than five years or with detention or fines may be set free on bail. Those who have already been set free on bail and

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- do not commit another crime may have their sentences temporarily suspended.
- (3) Punishments imposed by the old judgements which, if the prisoner can prove with new evidence that they are improper, may be subject to a new trial according to the provisions of the present Regulations; but the provision of review as contained in Article 19 shall not apply.
22. Fees payable in civil procedures and other fees are to be regulated by decree.
23. The present Regulations shall come into force from the day of their promulgation.

N. B.

This English translation is made for the benefit of those who do not read Chinese. The present rendering is an accurate reflection of the original, although it is strictly unofficial. Readers will please understand that only the Chinese version is authoritative.

DECREE ANNOUNCING THE JMP AS THE SOLE STANDARD CURRENCY OF  
SHANGHAI (issued by the Shanghai Military Control Commission,  
May 29, 1949)

In order to unify Shanghai's currency, it is hereby  
decreed that with the exception of the Jen Min Pih issued by  
the Chinese People's Bank which will hereafter serve as the  
standard currency, currencies issued by other Liberated Areas  
shall not be allowed to circulate in Shanghai, nor to be ex-  
changed into the Jen Min Pih at the Shanghai People's Bank.  
The Central China Notes which are being circulated in dis-  
tricts south of the Yangtse River at present shall also be  
not allowed to circulate in Shanghai, but they may be  
presented at the Shanghai People's Bank in exchange for the  
Jen Min Pih at the rate previously fixed.

N. B.

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reflection of the original, although it is strictly unofficial.  
Readers will please understand that only the Chinese version is  
authoritative.

✓  
PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING PARITY SAVINGS DEPOSITS  
(issued by the Bank of China, June 24, 1949)

1. Purpose: The Bank of China, desirous of promoting thrift and savings, increasing the funds allotted to production, and safeguarding the standard of living of the public at large, hereby initiates the system of Parity Savings Deposits.
2. For fixed deposits of more than three months there shall be no limitation on the class of depositors and the amount of deposits. For current deposits or fixed deposits of half-a-month or one-month duration, the depositors are temporarily limited to organized laborers, teachers and students as recommended by their respective organizations (e. g., labor unions, professional organizations, student associations, etc.) and approved by this Bank. The maximum amount of deposit of the latter kind shall not exceed one month's wages per laborer or teacher, or one month's boarding fee per student.
3. Kinds of Deposits: There shall be five kinds of deposits, namely:
  - (a) Principal to be deposited in one payment and drawn with interest in one payment.
  - (b) Principal to be deposited in one payment and interest to be drawn by months.
  - (c) Principal to be deposited by several instalments and drawn with interest in one payment.
  - (d) Principal to be deposited in one payment and drawn by several instalments, excluding interest.
  - (e) Current deposit.
4. Parity Deposit Unit: The value of one Parity Deposit Unit shall be equivalent to the total amount, calculated according to the standard prices, of one shen of rice of medium quality (which is the average of the wholesale prices in the South and North Rice Markets of Shanghai), one foot of cotton cloth, one ounce of peanut oil, and one catty of coal balls.
5. Value of the Parity Deposit Unit: The value of one Parity Deposit Unit shall be fixed according to the market prices as published in the Giefang Rnhao of the preceding day and announced daily by this Bank.
6. Deposit and Drawing Procedure:
  - (a) Deposit: Deposits of all kinds and amounts as decided upon by the depositor in conformity with these Regulations shall be paid in to this Bank in Jen Min Pih according to the Parity Deposit Unit value announced by this Bank.
  - (b) Drawing: The number of units originally deposited shall be considered as principal and the interest shall be calculated at the rate as agreed upon (also in Parity Deposit Units). Upon maturity of the deposit both principal and interest shall be paid by this Bank in Jen Min Pih according to the Unit's value as announced on the day when they are drawn.



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7. Rates of Interest, etc.:

- (a) Principal to be deposited in one payment and drawn in one payment: This deposit shall be made in one payment. Upon maturity, its principal and interest shall be drawn also in one payment. A deposit certificate shall be issued to the depositor by this Bank upon the receipt of the deposit.
  - (1) The periods of this deposit shall be half-a-month, one month, three months, half-a-year, and one year.
  - (2) Rates of interest for this deposit shall be:
    - 0.5% monthly interest for half-a-month deposits.
    - 1.0% monthly interest for one-month deposits.
    - 2.5% monthly interest for three-month deposits.
    - 4.0% monthly interest for half-a-year deposits.
    - 6.0% monthly interest for one-year deposits.
  - (3) This deposit shall not be drawn before its maturity. But under special circumstances, such as marriage, sickness, funeral, or other urgent needs, pre-maturity drawing may be made on the application of the depositor and with the approval of this Bank. In such cases there shall be a 20% reduction in the rate of interest if the deposit has been made for more than one month, and no interest shall be paid for those which have been made for less than one month.
  - (4) Any deposit which is not drawn after its maturity and is not extended shall be treated as current deposit and no interest shall be paid for the period since its maturity. But the Unit value of such deposits shall be calculated at the rate as announced on the day it is drawn.
- (b) Principal to be deposited in one payment and interest to be drawn by months: This deposit provides that its principal is to be paid in one payment. The principal can be drawn only after its maturity but the interest can be drawn monthly within the period of deposit. A deposit certificate shall be issued to the depositor by this Bank upon the receipt of the deposit.
  - (1) The minimum amount of this deposit shall be 20 Parity Deposit Units.
  - (2) The periods of this deposit shall be half-a-year and one year.
  - (3) Rates of interest for this deposit shall be:
    - 3% monthly interest for half-a-year deposits.
    - 5% monthly interest for one-year deposits.
  - (4) The interest shall be paid according to the Parity Deposit Unit value as announced on the day it is drawn. If the depositor fails to draw the interest on the day it falls due, no compound interest shall be paid.
  - (5) For pre-maturity and post-maturity drawing of this deposit, see Article 7, Section (a), Sub-Sections (3) and (4), of the present Regulations.
- (c) Principal to be deposited by several instalments and drawn with interest in one payment: This deposit provides that the principal can be paid in by several instalments in the number of Parity Deposit Units as agreed upon. Upon its maturity both the principal and interest can be drawn in one payment. A deposit certificate

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shall be issued to the depositor by this Bank upon the receipt of the deposit.

- (1) The periods of this deposit shall be half-a-year and one year.
- (2) The instalment depositing periods shall be :  
Once every half-month.  
Once every month.  
Once every three months.
- (3) Rates of interest for this deposit shall be:  
3% monthly interest for half-year deposits.  
5% monthly interest for one-year deposits.
- (4) For deposits, the instalment payments of which have been discontinued, drawing of the principal together with the accrued interest shall be made on maturity. For pre-maturity drawing of this deposit, see Article 7, Section (a), Sub-Section (3). For deposits, the instalment payments of which have been made irregularly, such payments shall be made according to the original plan at the rate of the Parity Deposit Unit as announced on the day of payment. Instalment payments made five day later than the original date shall be considered as one instalment in arrears. Payments which are two instalments in arrears shall have their interest rate reduced to 2.4% in the case of half-year deposits and 4% in the case of one-year deposits.
- (d) Principal to be deposited in one payment and drawn by several instalments, excluding interest: This deposit provides that its principal shall be deposited in one payment and drawn by several instalments. Its interest can be only drawn upon maturity. A deposit certificate shall be issued to the depositor by this Bank upon the receipt of the deposit.
  - (1) The minimum amount to be deposited for this deposit shall be 20 Parity Deposit Units, and the minimum amount to be drawn each time shall be one Parity Deposit Unit.
  - (2) The periods of this deposit shall be half-a-year and one year.
  - (3) The periods for drawing the principal shall be:  
Once every month.  
Once every two months.  
Once every three months.  
The principal drawn by the depositor shall be calculated according to the Parity Deposit Unit value as announced on the day of drawing. There shall be no interest for any amount of this deposit after its maturity.
  - (4) Rates of interest for this deposit shall be:  
3% monthly interest for half-year deposits.  
5% monthly interest for one-year deposits.
  - (5) This deposit shall not be drawn in its entirety before its maturity. If, under special circumstances, it has to be drawn in its entirety, the matter shall be regulated in accordance with Article 7, Section (a), Sub-Section (3), of the present Regulations.

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- (e) Current Deposit: This deposit provides that staff members, laborers, and teachers may deposit their wages and salaries in Parity Deposit Units on the paying days of their respective institutions and factories and may draw them out at any time on demand.
- (1) The deposit may be drawn out either upon presentation of the deposit certificate or of the depositor's signature.
- (2) There shall be no interest for this deposit.
8. Any depositor who chooses to use his signature for drawing his deposit must previously leave copies of his signature with this Bank. The depositor is at liberty not to go through this procedure, but whatever dispute or loss that may arise therefrom is the concern of the depositor himself.
9. Depositors are requested to report to this Bank any loss of deposit certificates, deposit books or seals for signatures. These may be replaced, fifteen days later, by new ones on presentation of proper guaranty or testimonial of the labor union, or professional organization, or student association of which they are members. If the amount is substantial and if this Bank deems it necessary, the depositor shall announce his loss in the Giefang Rhbao for at least two days. The depositor shall be responsible for any drawing of his deposit by others before such loss is reported.
10. The present Regulations are subject to revision if circumstances justify it.

N. B.

This English translation is made for the benefit of those who do not read Chinese. The present rendering is an accurate reflection of the original, although it is strictly unofficial. Readers will please understand that only the Chinese version is authoritative.

NOTICE CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS  
(issued by the Shanghai Telegraph and Telephone Administration,  
August 24, 1949)

1. Any local telephone user, either of this Administration or of the Shanghai Telephone Company, who desires to send international long-distance calls through his own or his designated telephone, is hereby notified to come to the Business Department of this Administration at 1761 Szechuen Road (N) or 70 Foochow Road to register and pay a deposit of JMP\$200,000 before August 31, 1949.
2. Beginning from September 1, 1949, those who have not complied with the above-mentioned stipulation shall be required to pay the fees at one of the branch business offices of this Administration before any international long-distance calls can be made through their own or their designated telephones.
3. Those who do not have local telephones of their own may send international long-distance calls through the various branch business offices of this Administration upon payment of the required fees.

N. B.

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PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING FOREIGN EXCHANGE IN THE EAST CHINA AREA (issued by the East China Area Headquarters, Chinese People's Liberation Army, June 3, 1949)

1. The present Regulations are drawn up for the purpose of promoting foreign trade, facilitating remittance from Chinese overseas, balancing international receipts and payments, prohibiting speculation, and leading to economic prosperity.
2. By the term "foreign exchange" as used in the present Regulations is meant all sums of money in foreign currency which are paid either in the country or in foreign countries, including foreign currencies, certificates payable in foreign currencies, telegraphic transfers, demand drafts, sight drafts, time drafts, checks, traveller's checks, promissory notes of half-a-year duration, all certificates payable within half a year issued by banks in their ordinary business transactions, and drafts exchangeable at the banks or business concerns.  
To these belong:
  - (a) All money in foreign currency acquired from the sale of goods exported.
  - (b) All foreign exchange acquired by business men in shipping, insurance, and other businesses in their business transactions.
  - (c) Remittance from Chinese overseas and other kinds of remittance from abroad.
  - (d) Foreign currencies in the possession of Chinese and aliens in China.
3. The Bank of China is to be designated by the East China Regional Office of the Chinese People's Bank as the organ entrusted with the function of controlling foreign exchange and carrying on business transactions in foreign exchange.
4. The East China Regional Office of the Chinese People's Bank may designate those banks which have an honorable record in dealings in foreign exchange as "Designated Banks" charged with the obligation to purchase and sell foreign exchange for the Bank of China on the one hand, and to purchase and sell foreign exchange and make transactions in foreign exchange in foreign countries for traders on the other.
5. The East China Regional Office of the Chinese People's Bank shall designate the Bank of China as the headquarters of the Exchange Market for Foreign Exchange Deposit Certificates and all the Designated Banks as its members. The Bank of China shall announce, on the basis of market conditions and with the approval of the East China Regional Office of the Chinese People's Bank, the Market's opening rate for each day. The members may, in the light of the supply and demand for foreign exchange, fix their own rates and make transactions inside the Exchange Market. All transactions outside of the Exchange Market are strictly forbidden.

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6. All foreign exchange as defined in Article 2 of the present Regulations shall be deposited with the Bank of China as foreign exchange deposits for which the holder shall be given a Foreign Exchange Deposit Certificate, or be sold directly to the Bank of China in exchange for Jen Min Pih. Holders of Foreign Exchange Deposit Certificates may freely make transactions in them on the Exchange Market.
7. No one shall buy Foreign Exchange Deposit Certificates who does not devote them to the following uses and hold the necessary testimonials.
  - (a) Importers holding Import Permits issued by the Foreign Trade Administration.
  - (b) Holders of due testimonials who have been permitted by the Bank of China to purchase foreign exchange to pay for the transportation costs, commissions, and insurance fees of impending exports.
  - (c) Holders of due testimonials who have been permitted by the Bank of China to purchase foreign exchange to pay for the maintenance of relatives or of staff members of companies resident abroad.
  - (d) Holders of Travel Permits who have been permitted by the Bank of China to purchase foreign exchange to pay for travelling expenses abroad.
  - (e) Holders of testimonials issued by the Provincial People's Governments, Administrative Offices, or the Shanghai, Nanking, and Hangchow People's Governments for permission to purchase foreign exchange for officially approved uses.
8. Purchasers of foreign exchange shall re-sell the whole or part of the foreign exchange already purchased back to the Bank of China at the original rate, if the whole or part of the transaction for which the purchase was made is subsequently cancelled.
9. The Bank of China may examine the foreign exchange accounts of the Designated Banks from time to time and fix the fees to be charged by them in handling foreign exchange transactions.
10. The Designated Banks shall not purchase or sell foreign exchange for themselves, nor shall they do anything, either for others or for themselves, to facilitate the flight of capital, illegal exchange transactions, or any other form of speculation. In paying out foreign exchange, they shall be responsible for examining that such payment is in conformity to the proper uses as laid down in the present Regulations.
11. The Designated Banks shall not purchase or sell stocks and bonds in foreign currency, nor engage in any other business not approved of by the Bank of China. Any Designated Bank that violates the provisions of the present Regulations and the provisions contained in public announcements made by the East China Regional Office of the Chinese People's Bank shall have its Permit withdrawn and its foreign exchange confiscated by the East China Regional Office of the Chinese People's Bank.

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12. With the exception of the Bank of China and the Designated Banks, no one shall be allowed to engage in making transactions in foreign exchange for himself, nor to purchase and sell for others, to keep, or clandestinely to transfer foreign exchange. Any violator is liable to have his foreign exchange confiscated and to be fined.
13. Holders of testimonials who come into the East China Area either on official business or for a short trip shall present their foreign currency or drafts and certificates at the Exchange Office of the Bank of China at the port of entry to be changed into Jen Min Pih, or to be deposited as foreign currency deposit which may be drawn out in Jen Min Pih at the Exchange Market's rate. When the holder of such deposits leaves the country, he may be allowed to draw out the balance of his deposits in the original currency.
14. The present Regulations shall come into force from the day of their promulgation. Revisions, if any, may be promulgated from time to time.

N. B.

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✓ DECREE REGULATING FEES PAYABLE IN CIVIL PROCEDURES AND  
OTHER FEES (issued by the Shanghai People's Court, August  
11, 1949)

According to Article 22 of the Provisional Regulations Governing the Handling of Civil and Criminal Cases by the Shanghai People's Court, "fees payable in civil procedures and other fees are to be regulated by decree." It is hereby decreed that:

1. No fees shall be collected in cases involving disputes concerning marriages, guardianships, and labor contracts.
2. No fees shall be collected in cases involving property rights whose value is less than JMP\$300,000. In cases involving property rights whose value exceeds JMP\$300,000, fifteen dollars per thousand shall be collected on the basis of the value assessed by this Court. This provision is also applicable to appeals for review.
3. All fees shall be prepaid by the plaintiff. But if both plaintiff and defendant are wage-earners who depend upon earnings from labor as the sole means of livelihood or who are really so poor that they are unable to make the required prepayment, the matter may be laid before the Chief Adjudicator of the Adjudicating Commission, upon whose approval a part or the whole of the prepayment may be waived.
4. No fees for the services of witnesses or experts shall be pre-collected by this Court; but their services may be paid for by the parties to the suit on the basis of the amount fixed by this Court in the light of actual conditions.
5. Anyone who unnecessarily burdens another with a law-suit shall be ordered to make good all the expenses incidental to the suit which the latter has incurred, in addition to the judicial fees regularly payable.
6. Notary fees shall be collected on the basis of five dollars per thousand of the objects of right. But in legal acts in which the object is indeterminate, JMP\$500 apiece shall be collected.
7. Five dollars per thousand shall be collected on the value of the inheritance from the individual who files an application to enter into such inheritance. In addition, JMP\$1,000 shall be collected for each Certificate issued.
8. When the parties to a law-suit request this Court for copies of documents or for translations of documents which it is not the duty of this Court to furnish, the copying shall be charged at fifty dollars per one hundred words and the translation at three hundred dollars per one hundred words. Anything less than one hundred words counts as one hundred words.

All the above legally payable fees shall be collected by the Bursar's Office of this Court which will give a receipt for the sum received. No other fees over and above the foregoing items shall be charged by the person approved For Release 2002/07/24 : CIA-RDP80-00926A001800010007-6



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THE LIBERATION ARMY'S EIGHT-POINT PROCLAMATION (issued  
by the Chinese People's Liberation Army, April 25, 1949)

The following eight points are hereby proclaimed and it is hoped that all Chinese people will observe them in common.

(1) The lives and property of all the people will be protected. It is hoped that people in all walks of life, without distinction of class, belief and profession, will maintain order and adopt a cooperative attitude towards the People's Liberation Army, which will, in turn, adopt a cooperative attitude towards people in all walks of life. If any anti-revolutionary elements or other saboteurs should create disturbances, commit robbery, or attempt sabotage, they shall be severely punished.

(2) National industry, trade, agriculture and pasturage shall be protected. All factories, shops, banks, godowns, ships, wharves, farms, pastures, etc. operated by private individuals shall be protected and not be encroached upon. It is hoped that the staffs and workers in the different enterprises will continue their productive work as usual and the different shops will continue to do business as usual.

(3) All capital owned by corrupt officials shall be confiscated. All factories, shops, banks, godowns, ships, wharves, railroads, post offices, telegraphy, electric lights, telephones, water works, farms, pastures, etc. operated by the Kuomintang reactionary Government and big politicians shall be turned over to be administered by the People's Government. If there should be found in them any private capital invested by national industrialists, traders, agriculturists, and pasturists, and if its ownership should be established upon investigation, such ownership shall be recognized. All persons who work in the enterprises operated with capital owned by corrupt officials shall, before being turned over to be administered by the People's Government, continue to attend to their duties and shall be responsible for the protection of the assets, machines, charts and tables, financial records, archives, etc., waiting for the order to produce them item by item and to hand them over to be administered by the People's Government. Those who earn credit for themselves in protecting these things shall be rewarded; those who are guilty of negligence or sabotage shall be punished. Those who are willing to continue to serve may be given a chance, each according to his merits, so that they may not become destitute.

(4) All Government and private schools, hospitals, cultural and educational institutions, grounds for physical exercise, and all other enterprises aiming at public welfare shall be protected. It is hoped that all persons who work in these institutions will continue to attend to their duties as usual. They will all be protected by the People's Liberation Army and not be encroached upon.

(5) With the exception of recalcitrant war criminals and anti-revolutionary elements guilty of the blackest crimes, all Kuomintang officials, both big and small, of the Central, Provincial, Municipal, and District Governments, members of the National Assembly, of the Legislative and Control Yuan, Councillors, police officers, and county, township,

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village, and paochia officials, who do not resist with force of arms or attempt covert sabotage, will not be captured, arrested, or dishonorably treated by the People's Liberation Army and the People's Government. The above-mentioned categories of persons are hereby notified to attend to their duties quietly, obey the orders of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Government, responsibly protect the assets, archives, etc. of their respective organizations, and wait for their transfer and disposal. Any one of these persons who has a single speciality of his own and has not committed any serious reactionary acts or any serious evil deeds may be permitted by the People's Government to be employed according to his merits. But any one who attempts sabotage, commits thefts, resorts to corrupt practices, embezzles public money, public property, and archives and takes French leave, or refuses to hand over the things under his charge to the new authorities, shall be punished.

(6) With a view to guaranteeing tranquillity in both city and country and stabilizing the social order, all stray soldiers should report and surrender to the local People's Liberation Army or People's Government. All who so report and surrender voluntarily and hand out all weapons in their possession will not be subject to retroactive punishment. But if any one should refuse to report or should conceal their weapons, he shall be arrested and subjected to examination. Anyone who gives comfort and shelter to such persons shall also be duly punished.

(7) The feudal type of land ownership in rural districts is irrational and should be abolished. But such abolition requires preparation and should be proceeded with step by step. Generally speaking, rents and interest rates should first be reduced, and the distribution of land should come later. It is also necessary that a comparatively long period of time should elapse after the People's Liberation Army's arrival and commencement of work before serious consideration can be given to the solution of the land problem. The farming masses should be organized to assist the People's Liberation Army in its various preliminary tasks of reform. At the same time they should work hard on their farms, thus maintaining the existing level of production in agriculture and trying to raise it gradually. It is in this way that the life of the farmers can be bettered and supplies of commodities and foodstuffs can be given to people in the cities. Urban lands and houses cannot be dealt with in the same way as the problem of rural lands.

(8) Security shall be given to the lives and property of foreign residents. It is hoped that all foreign residents will pursue their several occupations quietly and maintain order. They must obey the laws and regulations issued by the People's Liberation Army and the People's Government; they must not carry on espionage activities; they must not perpetrate any acts in opposition to the work of Chinese national independence or of the Chinese people's liberation; they must not give refuge to Chinese war criminals, anti-revolutionary elements, and others offenders. Otherwise, they shall be subject to legal sanctions imposed by the People's Liberation Army and the People's Government.

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING FOREIGN RESIDENTS'  
TRAVEL WITHIN LIBERATED AREAS (issued by the Bureau  
of Public Safety, Shanghai People's Government, July  
15, 1949)

1. Any foreign resident who intends to leave Shanghai and travel to another place within Liberated Areas shall come to the Bureau of Public Safety and apply for a Travel Permit. (This provision does not apply to those who intend to leave the country.)
2. Any foreign resident who intends to apply for a Travel Permit shall come personally to the Foreign Residents' Section, Bureau of Public Safety, to fill in an Application Form and present his Resident's Card for examination.
3. Applicants for Travel Permits are required to:
  - (a) Hand in two one-inch photographs, showing front view of the bust without hat.
  - (b) Present for examination the passport and other testimonials.
  - (c) Fill in, item by item, the Application Form.
  - (d) Pay for the printing cost of the Application Form.
4. Travel Permits are valid generally for two weeks for one single trip or one return trip. Exceptional cases will be dealt with by the Bureau of Public Safety on their merits.
5. One Travel Permit shall not cover more than two places to be visited. Its holder shall proceed to the place or places according to the route and by the means of communication approved by the Bureau of Public Safety.
6. If any holder of a Travel Permit, owing to illness or hindrances in communication, has to stop over midway or take a different route or use a different means of communication, it must be approved by the local Public Safety authorities and the approval must be written on the original Permit before he can proceed further.
7. Any foreign traveller who comes from another place within Liberated Areas to Shanghai or passes through it does not need to come to the Bureau of Public Safety for registration, if he does not intend to remain in Shanghai for more than two weeks when his original Travel Permit remains valid. But when he stays with any person, that person must report to the branch office of the Bureau of Public Safety within twenty-four hours to apply for permission to take him in; and when the traveller leaves, the host must again report the fact to the branch office of the Bureau of Public Safety.
8. Any foreign traveller who is allowed by authorities in charge of foreign residents of other places within Liberated Areas to come to Shanghai and remain here for more than two weeks but less than

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three months shall, besides reporting to the branch office of the Bureau of Public Safety, presenting necessary documents for examination, and applying for permission to stay, report again within seven days to the branch office of the Bureau of Public Safety to fulfill all necessary requirements for his temporary stay and to surrender his original Travel Permit. When he leaves Shanghai at the end of the period, he shall, besides reporting for the cancellation of his temporary stay, report to the Bureau of Public Safety and apply for a new Travel Permit.

9. Any foreign traveller who passes through Shanghai and, owing to exceptional circumstances such as illness or hindrances in communication, cannot arrive at his final destination within the time specified in his Travel Permit, shall come, before the expiration of his Travel Permit, to the Bureau of Public Safety to state his case; and the Bureau of Public Safety will take appropriate measures to regulate the matter in the light of actual conditions then prevailing.
10. Any foreign resident of Shanghai to whom a Travel Permit has been issued but who cannot return within the specified time, may report to the local Public Safety authorities to apply for the prolongation of his travel. When he returns to Shanghai, he shall surrender his original Travel Permit.
11. All luggage of foreigners in travel shall be subject to inspection, which cannot be refused.
12. Any matter not covered by the present Regulations may be regulated on being approved by the People's Government.
13. The present Regulations shall come into force from the day of their promulgation.

N. B.

This English translation is made for the benefit of those who do not read Chinese. The present rendering is an accurate reflection of the original, although it is strictly unofficial. Readers will please understand that only the Chinese version is authoritative.

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW SCHOOLS OR THE RESUMPTION OF OLD SCHOOLS BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS OR CORPORATE BODIES (issued by the Bureau of Municipal Education, Cultural and Educational Committee, Shanghai Military Control Commission, July 7, 1949)

1. Private individuals or corporate bodies that petition to establish middle schools, primary schools, professional schools, or preparatory schools shall apply to this Bureau in accordance with the following provisions:
  - (a) The founder of the school shall apply to this Bureau for the registration of its Board of Directors, specifying the following items:
    - (1) The aim, nature, name, specific classes, and number of students.
    - (2) Board of Directors:
      - A. History, name, headquarters, and by-laws of the Board.
      - B. Membership (limited to those who have not said anything nor done anything against Communism or against the people in the anti-Chiang and anti-American People's Liberation War and who are able to bear the actual responsibility for the financial support and development of the school); present occupations; personal records (giving name, sex, age, native place, academic training, details of past career, political views, party and social affiliations; address, telephone number, etc.)
      - C. Assets and financial resources, together with detailed items of other incomes and reliable testimonials.
  - (b) The Board of Directors, when allowed to register, shall petition this Bureau for permission to open the school. The petition shall include the following items:
    - (1) Name, location, and telephone number of the school.
    - (2) Financial resources, annual budget, and estimates of initial expenses.
    - (3) School buildings (maps and explanatory notes to be enclosed) their present condition; how they are acquired.
    - (4) Administrative organization, classes, curriculum, and policies and methods of instruction.
    - (5) Lists of textbooks and reference books to be used.
    - (6) Books and apparatuses, scientific models, furniture, athletic and hygienic equipments; how they are acquired.
    - (7) Personal records of the principal and members of the faculty and staff (giving name, sex, age, native place, academic training, details of past career, party and social affiliations, present post, full-time or part-time service, courses to be opened, number of teaching hours per week, monthly salary, and other remarks).
2. All private middle schools, primary schools, professional schools, and preparatory schools that have suspended their work shall comply with the provisions contained in Article 1, Sections (a) and (b), of the

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present Regulations, if they desire to resume. At the same ~~time~~, the Board of Directors of such schools shall also report the following items:

- (1) An account of the school since its foundation (giving date of founding, location, nature of the school; names of founder or founders, of the principal, of the chairman of the Board of Director, of the Directors, together with their personal records in detail, and their political views; financial resources; number of graduates year by year; number of students, teachers, and staff members term by term; whether registered or not in the past; public opinion about the school).
  - (2) An account of the suspension of the school (giving the year and month of suspension, causes, and the manner in which the school buildings, members of the faculty and staff, and students were disposed of).
  - (3) Motives and aims of the resumption of the school.
3. All new schools whose establishment has been approved of, or old schools whose resumption has been approved of, may petition for registration at the end of the first year. Such registration may be permitted if it is found by this Bureau that the schools concerned are able to give concrete expression to the New Democratic education and can show some achievements to their credit. Those schools whose achievements are poor or which do not conform to the policies and laws of the Government shall be required by representatives of this Bureau to reform themselves; in case of necessity they may be compelled to make fundamental changes in leadership or be dissolved altogether.
4. Any revision of the present Regulations shall be duly promulgated.

N. B.

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PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES ON  
LAND VALUES IN SHANGHAI FOR THE SECOND HALF OF 1949 (issued  
by the Shanghai People's Government, July, 1949)

1. Taxes on land values for the second half of 1949 shall be levied according to the present Regulations for the lands of the seven land administrative districts of Whampoo, Fa-hua, Hu-nan, Chapei, Yin-hsiang, Tsao-chin, and Tang-chiao.
2. Taxes on land values for the second half of 1949 shall be levied:
  - (a) according to the estimated standard land value for 1949 (which was made in November, 1948) multiplied by 100, which is to be known as the Interim Standard Land Value.
  - (b) at the rate of 7.5 per thousand.
3. All taxes on land values shall be borne by the landowner. If the ownership of the land is indeterminable, they shall be borne by the actual possessor. If the owner is absent, the taxes shall be paid for him by his agent or tenant.
4. The owner of any given piece of land who rents it to a tenant and, for one reason or another, cannot derive any income or only insufficient income to cover the tax on land values shall still be required to pay the tax within the time specified. Meanwhile, he may confer with his tenant to make adjustments in the rent.
5. Owners of lands belonging to any one of the following categories may petition the Bureau of Land Administration which will study the merits of each case and permit some reduction in, or even total exemption from the tax on land values:
  - (a) Public lands actually used for public purposes shall, on the testimony of the respective governing organs, be exempt from the tax; but those used by public business concerns or those yielding business incomes shall not be exempt.
  - (b) Private lands occupied by offices of philanthropic or educational institutions shall, on the testimony of the respective governing organs, be exempt from the tax on land values.
  - (c) Private lands occupied by schools and hospitals themselves may be permitted to pay only half of the prescribed tax on land values if, on examination by their respective governing organs, it is found that the institutions concerned are able to show some achievements to their credit.
  - (d) Lands which have suffered destruction at the hands of the Kuomintang Army to such an extent that they cannot be utilized with profit to their owners may be exempt from the prescribed tax on the testimony of the respective county governments.
  - (e) Lands which, either due to illegal occupation or some other special circumstance, cannot be utilized with profit to their owners may be permitted, on the testimony of the respective county governments, to pay only half of the proscribed tax on land values.
6. All taxes on land values, unpaid or overlooked in past years, shall be made up according to the rate proscribed for the second half of 1949. The owners of such lands may be exempt from punishment.



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7. All taxes on land values as prescribed on the tax bills delivered to the respective landowners by the Bureau of Land Administration shall be paid at the designated Tax Collection Offices within ten days of the receipt of such bills, calculating from the second day of the receipt of the bills. If the last day of the time limit falls on a holiday, the payment may be made on the eleventh day and be considered still within the time limit.
8. Owners of lands whose addresses have changed so that the tax bills cannot be presented to them shall report their new addresses to the Land Administration authorities to be registered. If, for any other reason, any owner of lands should fail to receive the tax bills within ten days of the commencement of the tax on land values, he shall report the fact to the Land Administration authorities within a week on his own initiative, and request to be given his tax bills.
9. In case questions of exemption, reduction, or differences of opinion as to the amount of the prescribed tax cannot be settled within the time limit set for the payment of the tax, the landowner concerned shall still be required to pay the full amount of the prescribed tax within the time limit originally set. When the exemption, reduction, or corrected figure is announced later on, the amount in excess which has already been paid in may be refunded to the landowner.
10. Any owner of lands who fails to pay the prescribed tax within the time limit set shall be required to pay an additional 3% of the tax for each day beyond the time limit. Any owner who fails to pay the prescribed tax twenty days beyond the time limit set shall be fined 50% of the original tax in addition to the additional 3% for each day beyond the time limit.
11. The present Regulations shall come into force upon their promulgation by the Shanghai People's Government.

N. B.

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NOTICE CONCERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES ON LAND VALUES IN  
SHANGHAI FOR THE SECOND HALF OF 1949 (issued by the Bureau of  
Land Administration, Shanghai People's Government, August 5, 1949)

1. According to the Provisional Regulations Governing the collection of Taxes on Land Values in Shanghai for the Second Half of 1949, which has been promulgated by the Shanghai People's Government, taxes on land values shall be levied for the lands of the seven land administrative districts of Whampoo, Pa-hua, Hu-nan, Chapei, Yin-hsiang, Tsao-chin, and Tang-chiao. Tax bills are being delivered to the respective landowners, who are hereby notified to go to the designated Tax Collection Offices and pay the prescribed amount within the time limit set.
2. Landowners who, owing either to changes in addresses or other reasons, fail to receive their tax bills shall come to this Bureau on their own initiative, in accordance with Article 8 of the said Provisional Regulations, to fulfill their obligation of having their new addresses registered or to apply for their tax bills. These things must be done before August 15, 1949, at this Bureau or the Accounting Department of this Bureau, so that the ownership of the lands may be protected.
3. Of the seven land administrative districts in which taxes on land values are to be levied, there are certain lands whose owners have not yet applied for the registration of their ownership or whose application for registration has been put aside by the Kounintang reactionary regime and never been approved of. Such owners shall pay the prescribed tax all the same, and their applications for registration shall be dealt with by this Bureau with the greatest despatch. But if the name or address of the owner is indeterminable and the tax bills cannot be delivered, the owner shall have the obligation to report to this Bureau, as provided for in the preceding Article.
4. Any land which has been transferred or sold but whose transference or sale has not been taken cognizance of officially shall be reported to this Bureau by the transferer, giving the name of the new owner and his address and requesting for registration of the transference of the ownership of the land. Failing which, the transferer shall be held responsible for the payment of the tax on the value of the land concerned.
5. If the ownership of any land is indeterminable or the whereabouts of the owner is not known, the tax on its value shall be paid by his agent, his tenant, or the actual possessor in accordance with Article 3 of the Provisional Regulations Governing the Collection of Taxes on Land Values. The present payer shall contact the owner, or anyone who may be officially recognized as the owner in the future, to reclaim the amount he has paid out. The agent, tenant, or actual possessor shall not refuse to pay the prescribed tax.

✓ REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE STATUS AND REGISTRATION OF  
FACTORIES AND CORPORATE BODIES WHICH ARE ORIGINAL  
CONSUMERS OF FOREIGN MATERIALS (issued by the Foreign  
Trade Administration, East China Area, July 29, 1949)

1. The aim of the present Regulations is to ascertain the kinds and quantities of foreign equipment and raw materials which factories and corporate bodies in the East China Area need in their capacity as original consumers of foreign materials.
2. Factories and corporate bodies which intend to purchase foreign materials for productive purposes shall report to the Foreign Trade Administration for the ascertainment of their status and registration, irrespective of whether they do the importing themselves or they entrust it to other importers.
3. Any factory or corporate body with any one of the following qualifications may report to the Foreign Trade Administration and apply for registration:
  - (a) All industrial, mining, agricultural, forestry, fishery, cattle-raising, and other productive enterprises that have fixed establishments and installations in the East China Area and hold business licences or Industrial and Commercial Registration Certificates.
  - (b) Public utilities and communication enterprises.
  - (c) Other corporate bodies that are original consumers of foreign materials.Foreign factories and corporate bodies which are qualified for registration by virtue of any one of the above-mentioned qualifications must present a letter of introduction from the Directorate of Foreign Residents' Affairs before they are allowed to register.
4. The procedure of registration is as follows:
  - (a) To buy, by means of a letter or a formal card, from the Foreign Trade Administration five copies of the Form Showing Items of Imports Needed by Factories and Corporate Bodies in their Capacity as Original Consumers of Foreign Materials. (Postal purchase of the Form may be made by enclosing fifty dollars' worth of postage stamps.)
  - (b) The Form, when properly filled in, must be endorsed by the Government authorities in charge.
  - (c) Four copies of the Form, when properly filled in and duly endorsed as required, together with the business licence or the Industrial and Commercial Registration Certificate, must be sent in to the Foreign Trade Administration.
  - (d) A notice showing the number of registration granted will be sent to the applicant when the application has been approved by the Foreign Trade Administration.
5. Applications for registration must be made from the promulgation of the present Regulations to August 31, 1949.

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PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES  
ARISING OUT OF THE RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS AND OF LABOR (issued  
by the Shanghai Military Control Commission, August 19, 1949)

1. The present Regulations are drawn up for the settlement of disputes arising out of the resumption of business and of labor, so that production may recover and develop.
2. All factories and shops that have begun work and resumed business should seek to better the relations between labor and capital and strengthen labor discipline on the principle of "letting benefits accrue to both labor and capital and stepping up production" and in such a spirit as to give proper consideration to concrete conditions in the respective factories and to conquer all difficulties by common effort.
3. All factories and shops that have not yet, or have not completely, begun work and resumed business may not delay such resumption on one pretext or another on the part of capital, if there is no serious difficulty in the conditions of production. If any factory or shop, owing to unconquerable difficulties, is really unable to begin work or resume business, or has to suspend business altogether or turn to a different line of business, it must petition the appropriate organ of the City Government for approval.
4. All factories and shops that had, owing to certain reasons, completely, temporarily, or partially suspended business in the four months prior to the Liberation of Shanghai and had dismissed either all or part of the staff and workers from the factory but have completely resumed business since the Liberation, those so dismissed should be permitted by capital to return to their work. Those who have not yet come to demand to return should be notified of the fact by capital, and the staff and workers, within ten days of the receipt of such notice or of the appearance of a public announcement in the newspapers to the same effect, must come back and report for work. Otherwise, capital may employ new staff members and workers. Those factories and shops that have only partially resumed business since the Liberation may, on the basis of the needs of that part which has resumed, notify, in the name of capital, the dismissed staff members and workers of that particular part to return to their work. As to the rest of the dismissed staff members and workers who are unable to return to their work, capital should give them the first chance to be employed when production gradually recovers, and may not employ new staff members and workers under the same technical conditions.
5. All staff members and workers who have left the factory and fulfill any one of the following conditions may not demand to return to their work:
  - (a) All staff members and workers who have been dismissed either owing to their own faults or lack of technical skill may not demand to return to their work. But if they were dismissed not on these grounds, but on one pretext or another on the part of capital, they may request the Shanghai General Labor Union to review their case and make a settlement.
  - (b) All staff members and workers who, owing to the approaching war, voluntarily left the factory before the Liberation of Shanghai for over two months may not demand to return to their work. But they may register

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- with the labor union concerned; and when new staff members and workers are to be employed, capital should give them the first chance.
- (c) All staff members and workers who were formally dismissed or had received payments for their dismissal prior to the Liberation of Shanghai may not demand to return to their work. But they may register with the labor union concerned; and when new staff members and workers are to be employed, capital will, on the basis of technical needs and the different times of departure from the factory (those who departed the latest are to return to their work first; those who departed the earliest are to return last; those who departed at the same time are to return by drawing lots between them), employ them each according to his merits.
- (d) All staff members and workers who have left the factory and have found jobs elsewhere may not demand to return to their original work.
6. All unemployed staff members and workers who may not return to their original work may register with the Committee for Placing Unemployed Workers, which is under the General Labor Union Preparatory Committee, or with the trade union of their respective businesses and factories. They may not crowd into and occupy the factory and compel the resumption of work, thus hindering production.
7. As to the temporary workers, piece workers, and seasonal workers, and the resumption of their work, these are to be temporarily regulated by the terms of employment which both sides agreed to at the time of employment. But if there should be a difference of opinion as to the original terms of employment, both parties or either party to the dispute may request the Labor Bureau to effect a conciliatory settlement.
8. Capital has the right to employ and dismiss staff members and workers in order to meet the changing needs of production or work; but it may not dismiss staff members and workers on one pretext or another out of sheer spite or as a result of their participation in labor unions and other political activities. When capital wished to dismiss staff members and workers, it should proceed according to the terms of the labor contract if there is a labor contract. In case there is no such contract, it should give one month's notice to labor and pay it a certain sum of money as compensation for its dismissal, the amount varying with the length of service of the individuals concerned with the minimum not less than one month's actual wages and the maximum not more than three months' actual wages. However, this does not apply to those staff members and workers who are dismissed through their own faults.
9. The present Regulations shall come into force from the day of their promulgation.
10. The right of interpreting and revising the present Regulations rests with the Shanghai Military Control Commission during the period of military control, and with the Shanghai People's Government after that period.

✓ **PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONCILIATORY PROCEDURE  
CONCERNING DISPUTES BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL IN PRIVATE  
ENTERPRISES (issued by the Shanghai Military Control Com-  
mission, August 19, 1949)**

1. The present Regulations are drawn up to effect a reasonable conciliation of disputes between labor and capital, so that benefits may accrue to both labor and capital and production may be stepped up.
2. The Shanghai Labor Bureau is the organ for effecting conciliation and arbitration in disputes between labor and capital. In all disputes between labor and capital in which the parties are unable to arrive at agreements by direct negotiation, either party may request the Labor Bureau to conciliate or arbitrate.
3. All conciliatory procedure in disputes between labor and capital should proceed in the following manner:
  - (a) In ordinary disputes between labor and capital in the different businesses or factories, the first thing to do is for labor and capital to effect a reasonable settlement of the dispute by direct negotiation. The method to be adopted is direct negotiation between the labor union concerned as representing the workers and staff (hereinafter to be referred to as "staff and workers") on the one hand, and capital or the legally recognized organization of capital on the other.
  - (b) In case direct negotiation between labor and capital leads to no results, both parties or either party may request the Labor Bureau to conciliate. If conciliation leads to no results, arbitration may be legally proceeded with.
  - (c) If both parties or either party to the dispute are unwilling to abide by the arbitration announced by the Labor Bureau, the case may be brought by judicial procedure before the Shanghai People's Court for its decision.
4. Any demands that the staff and workers of the several businesses and factories wish to present to capital should first be submitted for examination to the Shanghai General Labor Union ( or to the Preparatory Committee before the General Labor Union is established ) by the labor union concerned or representatives of the entire body of the staff and workers. In case of necessity the General Labor Union may send representatives who, together with representatives of the staff and workers, will negotiate with capital or the legally recognized organization of capital. When an agreement has been reached in this way, both labor and capital should abide by it. But in case the dispute cannot be thus settled by mutual agreement, either party to it may request the Labor Bureau to conciliate or arbitrate.
5. The method of direct negotiation in disputes between labor and capital shall be specifically agreed upon by both parties in the light of the nature and scope of the dispute. If the dispute falls under the scope of ordinary disputes in one single factory, the negotiations may be carried on by representatives of labor and capital within the said

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factory. But if the nature of the dispute concerns some one industry or calling as a whole, the negotiations should be carried on by an equal number of representatives of labor and capital who are elected by labor and capital in meetings of their respective legally recognized organizations, the number representing each side being three as the minimum and ten as the maximum. The agreement that has been reached by detailed negotiations shall be reported to the Labor Bureau to be put on the record. Any agreement that has been reached through compulsion by either party, whether labor or capital, is null and void.

6. The procedure adopted by the Labor Bureau in effecting conciliation in disputes between labor and capital is as follows:
  - (a) When either labor or capital requests the Labor Bureau to effect conciliation in their disputes, it should file a written request containing the following items: Kind of business, name of factory, location of factory, number of persons involved in the dispute, main points of the dispute, negotiation of the dispute up to date, names of representatives and their addresses, etc.
  - (b) After examination of the written request the Labor Bureau should notify both labor and capital to send representatives to the Bureau and proceed with the work of conciliation.
  - (c) When conciliation leads to no results, the Labor Bureau may legally proceed to arbitrate. In arbitration the Chairman of the Arbitration Committee signs the award which, when approved by the Director of the Labor Bureau, shall be communicated to both labor and capital for execution. If either party to the dispute is unwilling to abide by the award, it must notify the Labor Bureau to that effect within five days of the receipt of the award and bring the case before the court of law for judicial decision. Otherwise, the award shall have the force of law.
  - (d) Pending the successful negotiation, conciliation, or arbitration of a dispute between labor and capital, both parties should maintain the existing condition of production. Capital may not close down, suspend wage payments, cease to furnish board, or resort to other methods by giving less favorable treatment to labor; and labor may not attempt sabotage or perpetrate acts derogatory to labor discipline. But when the arbitration award is handed down by the Labor Bureau, even if one of the parties to the dispute may prefer to bring the case before the court of law for judicial decision, both parties must abide by the arbitration award pending final decision by the court of law.
7. The Committee for the Arbitration of Disputes between Labor and Capital shall be composed of the following members: the Director or Vice-Director of the Labor Bureau or their representative as the Chairman, one representative of the Shanghai Bureau of Industry and Trade, one representative of the Shanghai General Labor Union, and one representative of the legally recognized organization of Shanghai industrialists and traders, all invited by the Labor Bureau to serve as members. The detailed regulations governing the organization of the Arbitration Committee will be drawn up by the Labor Bureau.

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8. If capital is forced by serious difficulties in conditions of production to turn to a different line of business or to decrease production, it must obtain the approval of the Shanghai Bureau of Industry and Trade through a written petition. When such approval is obtained, capital has the right of reasonably dismissing labor. But in case the labor union regards such dismissal as unreasonable, it has the right to make proposals of its own; and if these proposals are not accepted by capital, the matter may be brought before the Labor Bureau which will settle it either by conciliation or arbitration.
9. The present Regulations shall come into force from the day of their promulgation.
10. The right of interpreting and revising the present Regulations rests with the Shanghai Military Control Commission during the period of military control, and with the Shanghai People's Government after that period.

N. B.

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THE GIEFANG RHBAO'S EDITORIAL ON THE SIX URGENT TASKS OF THE DAY (appearing in the Giefang Rhbao, or the Liberation Daily, Shanghai, July 27, 1949)

1. Let us give active support to the People's Liberation Army in its war in the south, so that it may quickly liberate Fukien and Taiwan and, in cooperation with other parts of the country, liberate all regions remaining to be liberated. This is the most effective reply to the bombings and shootings of enemy planes and the armed blockade of Shanghai and other coastal ports by the Imperialist and remnant Kowmintang forces.
2. Let us actually evacuate some unnecessary people and remove part of the schools and factories to the interior according to pre-arranged plans and steps. Let us, first of all, persuade all refugee landowners, all landowners and rich farmers who have been lured to Shanghai by the enemy, all peasants and youths who have been compelled by the enemy to come to Shanghai, to go back to their respective native countries and take part in productive work. Even if there should be found among them certain landowners and rich farmers who have oppressed the local peasants, the local government and local people will be certainly lenient towards them if they change their previous behavior, try to lead a new life, and return home to take part in production. Let us mobilize large numbers of refugees and unemployed people to go to the area in northern Anhui inundated by floods from the Yellow River and to the cultivation areas in northern Kiangsu to take part in cultivation and production. The Shanghai People's Government has drawn up overall plans to mobilize the man-power, surplus capital, and technical ability of Shanghai and assign them to rural districts for the development of production. Certain schools and factories should be encouraged, under possible and necessary conditions, to remove to the interior to avail themselves of local supplies of food, coal, and raw materials, so that both the existing congestion in Shanghai and the drain on the city may be relieved.
3. Let us change the future productive policy for Shanghai as well as the direction of its development. All enterprises, whether public or private, should rid themselves of dependence on the Imperialist economy; production for the domestic market and service for the Chinese people shall be the future productive policy of all enterprises in Shanghai and the direction of their development. (Examples may be found in the production, on a large scale, of machines needed by domestic markets and mines, and of agricultural implements, fertilizers, and cloths needed by the rural districts.) It is only with the economic development of other cities in the interior and with the increase of productive power in agriculture that the foundation for industrial production in Shanghai can be firmly laid and there can be any certainty of an economic rebirth by self-exertion and ridding ourselves of dependence on the Imperialists. At the same time, those public enterprises which are

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allowed to remain in Shanghai to continue their productive work here should simplify and economize their organizations and increase their efficiency so as to put them on a strictly business basis and to have their production rationalized.

4. Let us mobilize large numbers of Communist staff members, workers, and students to go to the rural districts to initiate and develop rural work. We must mobilize large numbers of workers, students, and staff members of the Party to work in village communities; mobilize great masses of peasants to clear the countryside of bandits, reorganize the political structure, develop production, and proceed to undertake land reforms systematically and gradually, so that the peasants may be completely liberated from feudal oppression and exploitation. This is a task of first-rate importance that faces us in the East China Area for the moment. It is only by the betterment of the livelihood of large masses of peasants and the increase of productive power in agriculture that the market for industrial goods can be expanded on the one hand, and more food-stuffs and industrial raw materials for the cities can be supplied. It is only by the supply of sufficient foodstuffs and raw materials by large domestic markets and large village communities that Shanghai and other cities south of the Yangtse River can be led on to the road to healthy and prosperous development.
5. Let us develop communications in the interior and encourage the exchange of goods and resources between city and country. Though the Imperialists instigate the remnant Koumintang forces to hinder and cut off our systems of exchange between this and other countries by means of the blockade, we must, in order to break this intrigue of blockade by the enemy, quickly develop communications in the interior, encourage the exchange of goods and resources in the interior, and strengthen mutual help between city and country, so that domestic economy may develop and prosper.
6. Let us actually economize clothing and food to conquer the present difficulties. All Party, political, military, and civil organs must strictly simplify and economize their structural framework, cut their personnel, take stock of their assets, institutionalize their work, economize their expenditures, oppose wastes, encourage the habits of austerity and simplicity, and conquer those of extravagance, superficiality, and pomp. The staff members of the Party, especially, ought to set an example, by their exemplary conduct and spirit of superb austerity, to influence and push forward the movement for economizing clothing and food among the people of Shanghai and the East China Area, in order to conquer the existing difficulties.

N. B.

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DECREE CONCERNING FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES IN SHANGHAI (issued  
by the Shanghai Military Control Commission, August 30, 1949)

It is known that some foreign news agencies in Shanghai have voluntarily suspended their business one after the other since the Liberation of Shanghai. But it is also known that certain individual news agencies are still continuing to issue news services. It is hereby decreed that all foreign news agencies shall suspend their business by the end of August. Beginning from September 1, if any news services should be issued and be detected, such violators of the law shall be duly punished.

N. B.

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✓ PROVISIONS GOVERNING THE SUPERVISION OF DOGS (issued by  
the Bureau of Public Safety, Shanghai People's Government,  
July 18, 1949)

1. All dogs in the Shanghai area, including pets, hounds, military dogs, police dogs, and domestic dogs, shall come under the control of the present Regulations.
2. All dogs without owners shall be caught to be duly disposed of by the Bureau of Public Safety (hereinafter referred to as the Bureau).
3. Dog-owners shall attend to the following matters:
  - (a) All dogs over three months old shall be taken to the respective branch office of the Bureau to be registered and to apply for a licence. The old licence, if any, shall be surrendered when the new licence is being issued.
  - (b) The licence shall hang firmly under the dog's neck.
  - (c) If any licence should be lost, the dog-owner shall report the fact and apply for another one which will be issued only when the number of the lost licence has been entered into the "Remarks" column and the cost for the new licence has been duly paid for.
  - (d) When domestic dogs go on the street, they shall be either muzzled or leashed.
  - (e) Dog-owners shall so train their dogs that they learn not to make themselves a nuisance on the streets or lanes. The owner shall immediately remove all leavings, if any.
  - (f) Domestic dogs shall not be allowed to roam the streets to interfere with public tranquillity and order.
  - (g) When a domestic dog dies or leaves Shanghai for another place, the owner shall report the fact to the branch office of the Bureau to cancel the registration and surrender the licence.
  - (h) Any domestic dog that has died shall be properly buried or sent to the Municipal First Slaughter House, Shajen Road, to be duly disposed of.
4. Dogs infected with rabies shall be disposed of in the following manner:
  - (a) Dogs infected with rabies or similar diseases shall be caught alive, if that is at all possible. But in order to avoid any possible danger to human beings, the Dog Section of the Bureau (which is located in the Kiangning Branch Office, Tel. 30015-Ext. 28) may be notified and requested to have them killed.
  - (b) The Bureau has the right to send any dog that may be suspected of being a danger to public safety to the Rabies Examination Office to be examined or disposed of. Feeding expenses, if any, during the period of examination shall be borne by the dog-owner.

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5. Cases of dog-bites shall be dealt with in the following manner:
  - (a) When any case of dog-bite occurs, the dog-owner and the victim or his relatives shall report the fact to the branch office of the Bureau or the nearest Police Station.
  - (b) On being apprised of the above fact, the branch office of the Bureau shall direct the victim to go to the Bureau of Public Health, Hankow Road, for treatment. If it happens to be a holiday or when office hours are over, the victim shall go to the nearest Municipal Hospital for treatment.
  - (c) The dog involved in the case shall be caught by the branch office of the Bureau and sent to the Rabies Examination Office, Municipal Slaughter House, 10 Shajen Road, for examination. The period of examination shall last at least ten days. If the dog should be found not to be infected, the Rabies Examination Office will notify the branch office of the Bureau concerned to ask the dog-owner to reclaim it. If the owner fails to reclaim it within five days of the notice, the Bureau has the right to dispose of it as it sees fit.
  - (d) The branch office of the Bureau concerned in the case shall prepare a report on it in three copies, one of which, together with the dog involved, shall be sent to the Rabies Examination Office, the second to be sent by the branch office to the Bureau, and the third to be filed by the branch office itself.
6. Any domestic dog that has gone astray may be temporarily taken into custody by the branch office of the Bureau. When its owner has been identified by means of the licence number, he shall be notified to reclaim it.
7. Any licence that has been issued for one dog may not be transferred to another dog.
8. All dogs without licence shall be regarded as ownerless. But owners of dogs may not purposely omit to apply for licences.
9. The cost of a licence shall be paid for in Jen Min Pih.
10. Dog-owners who violate any one of the present Regulations shall be subject to due punishment imposed by Public Safety authorities.
11. The present Regulations are subject to revision by the Bureau.
12. The present Regulations shall come into force from the day of their promulgation.

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PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EAST CHINA AREA (issued by the East China Area Headquarters, Chinese People's Liberation Army, June 10, 1949)

1. The present Regulations are drawn up for the purpose of stabilizing the currency, providing security for people's livelihood, safeguarding their wealth, prohibiting speculation in and manipulation of gold and silver, and preventing their being smuggled or illegally purchased and sold.
2. By the terms "gold and silver" are meant, for the purposes of the present Regulations, gold bullion, gold leaves, gold bars, gold tablets, silver bullion, silver bars, silver coins, silver lumps, gold and silver ornaments, and other alloyed gold and silver. These will hereinafter be called simply "gold and silver".
3. All gold and silver, with the exception of those which are especially permitted by the Government to be transported out, shall be strictly forbidden to be carried out of Liberated Areas. They may be saved and kept by people within Liberated Areas, and may be exchanged at the People's Bank for Jen Min Pih at the official rate; but shall not be allowed to serve as a standard for prices, to circulate, and to be clandestinely purchased and sold.
4. Any gold and silver which people have saved and kept by themselves and which they need to carry from one place to another within Liberated Areas because of change of abode shall be reported by their owner to Governments of the county rank or of superior ranks, which will issue a Gold and Silver Carrying Certificate, stating the name of the person carrying them, his address, the amount of gold and silver he is carrying, reasons for carrying them, his destination, date, etc.
5. Any one who carries gold and silver from another place within Liberated Areas and passes through the East China Area shall be required to show testimonials from a Government of the county rank or above of the Area from which he has come; or he may report the fact of his carrying gold and silver to the local People's Government on entering its jurisdiction, and hand them over to the local Chinese People's Bank, both on entering and on leaving, to be examined and let go. Any one who carries gold and silver into Liberated Areas from areas not yet liberated shall be required to obtain a Gold and Silver Carrying Certificate from either a Government of the county rank or above, or the organ in charge of external trade of the locality where he enters Liberated Areas, before he is allowed to enter. But with those gold and silver which are obtained in exchange for goods and resources which are allowed to be exported, this procedure may be dispensed with on the testimony of the Trade Bureau or of the Bureau of Industry and Commerce.
6. Gold ornaments worn on the person not exceeding one ounce in weight, silver ornaments worn on the person not exceeding four ounces, and

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silver vessels and articles used as personal gifts not exceeding twenty-five ounces may be exempt from the restrictions laid down in Article 4 of the present Regulations.

7. All persons who wish to offer gold and silver for sale shall exchange them for the standard currency at the official rate at the local Chinese People's Bank or its delegated agents. All persons who wish to buy gold and silver as materials for medical, industrial, or other proper uses may apply at the local Chinese People's Bank which will consider the application on its merits and agree to sell a reasonable amount to the applicant.
8. Shops engaging in the gold and silver ornament business may not, besides selling ready-made articles, clandestinely purchase or sell gold and silver, nor accept gold and silver ornaments in exchange for money. They shall report the amount of gold and silver in stock to be used as material for ready-made articles, the amount of ready-made articles in stock, and the amount of daily transactions to the local Chinese People's Bank.
9. Those who violate the provisions of Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the present Regulations shall be dealt with in the following manner:
  - (a) Those who carry gold and silver from place to place within the East China Area without lawful testimonials, or who use them as a standard for prices, shall be compelled to surrender them to the Chinese People's Bank which will accept them at from fifteen to thirty per cent less than the official rate. But if it can be proved that the violator does not really know that he is violating the present Regulations, his gold and silver may be accepted by the Bank at the official rate.
  - (b) If it is proved that the violator is smuggling the gold and silver on behalf of the enemy, they shall be all confiscated. In more serious cases, the violator shall be punished on the charge of creating confusion in finance in addition to the confiscation of his gold and silver. Any gold and silver uncovered at the Anti-Smuggling Stations of the different ports shall be considered as smuggled articles.
  - (c) Persons who engage in the clandestine purchase and sale of gold and silver shall be punished, each according to his circumstances, either by compelling them to exchange their gold and silver at less than the official rate or by confiscating the whole or part of his gold and silver. Frequent violators or serious cases shall be fined from double to three times the value of their gold and silver in addition to their complete confiscation.
  - (d) Those who engage in the speculation, manipulation, and the purchase and sale of gold and silver and give rise to price fluctuations on the market and adversely influence people's livelihood shall be punished, each according to the seriousness of his case, with imprisonment ranging from three to fifteen years in addition to the confiscation of his entire property.

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All violations of the provisions of the present Article shall be dealt with by the People's Government of the district rank or of superior rank.

10. Traders from outside the East China Area who can be proved to have violated the present Regulations by carrying gold and silver from place to place without lawful testimonials, or by using gold and silver as a standard for prices, or by engaging in the clandestine purchase and sale of gold and silver because they do not really know that they are violating these Regulations shall be compelled, as far as the less serious cases are concerned, to surrender their gold and silver to the Chinese People's Bank which will accept them at the official rate. But cases of smuggling on behalf of the enemy or the more serious cases of clandestine purchase and sale of gold and silver shall be dealt with according to the provisions of Article 9, Sections (b), (c), and (d) of the present Regulations.
11. All military personnel and civilians have the right to prosecute, report, and lead to the arrest of the above-mentioned flagrant offenders. The one who reports and leads to the arrest of a flagrant offender shall be rewarded according to his merits; but the right of dealing with the case rests with a Government of the district rank or of superior rank.
12. All persons whose gold and silver have been surrendered to the Government at less than the official rate or confiscated altogether shall be given official receipts. Any one who resorts to extortion in the name of the present Regulations may be accused by the people.
13. The present Regulations shall come into force in the East China Area from the day of their promulgation. All regulations and decrees previously promulgated in the East China Area concerning the control of gold and silver shall be abrogated as from this date.

N. B.

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✓ PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY AND EXIT OF FOREIGN-OWNED STEAMSHIPS (issued jointly by the Trade Administration and Water Transportation Administration, Shanghai Military Control Commission, June 14, 1949)

1. The present Regulations are drawn up in accordance with Article 5, Sections (a) and (c), and Article 7, Section (c) of the Provisional Regulations Governing the Control of Vessels during Wartime as previously promulgated by these Administrations.
2. The entry and exit of all foreign-owned steamships at this port shall be governed by the present Regulations.
3. Foreign-owned steamships passing through this port, whether inward or outward bound, must first obtain permission from the Trade Administration, Financial and Economic Committee, Shanghai Military Control Commission.
4. Steamships flying foreign flags may carry cargoes and passengers to another port of China, if the Trade Administration considers it necessary and gives special permission to that effect.
5. Foreign-owned Steamships, after having obtained permission from the Trade Administration or directly from its superior office, shall report before their entry into the port, through their local representatives, to the Harbor Bureau, Water Transportation Administration, by sending to it petitions in Chinese together with related documents. When the petitions are found to be satisfactory, the representatives shall be informed to proceed with the procedure of entry.
6. Foreign-owned steamships, having thus obtained permission from both the Trade and Water Transportation Administrations, shall fill in the Entry Permit Application and Pilot Application Forms and send them to the Harbor Bureau which shall issue the Entry Permits and designate pilots for the steamships to enter the port.
7. The captains or representatives of foreign-owned steamships shall submit to the Harbor Bureau for inspection log-books, import manifests, crew lists, and other related documents within twenty-four hours of the steamships' entry or forty-eight hours of their anchoring outside the Woosung Harbor.
8. The representatives of foreign-owned steamships shall, before the ships' departure, fill in the Exit Permit Application and Pilot Application Forms and send them, together with the crew lists and export licences, to the Harbor Bureau which, after having found them satisfactory, shall issue the Exit Permits and designate pilots for the ships to leave the port.
9. Any foreign-owned steamship, on entering or leaving this port, shall report to the Harbor Bureau for inspection log-books, import manifests, and other related documents. It shall be provided that the application is made.

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10. All foreign-owned steamships and lighters now in this port must report, through their representatives, to the Harbor Bureau, Water Transportation Administration, their crew lists, the crew members' credentials, and the ships' licences. On being approved by the Bureau, they may be temporarily permitted to transport the personnels of their own companies and factories between the banks of the Whampoo River. But they shall not be allowed to transport passengers or cargoes, or be operated for the passenger or cargo service of the company concerned, or for any profit-making passenger and cargo transportation.
11. All crew members of the steamers and lighters provided by foreign companies for the transportation of their personnels shall be approved by the Harbor Bureau, Water Transportation Administration, before taking up their respective duties.
12. Foreign-owned steamships, having entered this port, shall not be allowed to send out messages through ~~their~~ own wireless stations on board.
13. The places of anchorage for foreign-owned steamships must be previously approved by the Harbor Bureau, Water Transportation Administration. They shall not be allowed to change places without permission.
14. The examination of cargoes and the collection of duties for foreign-owned steamships which have been allowed to enter or leave this port shall be done by the Customs Office; the examination of passengers by the military and police organs; health examination by the Quarantine Service; and the examination of the ships and crews by the Harbor Bureau.
15. The exact dates of entry or exit of foreign-owned steamships shall be communicated by the Harbor Bureau, Water Transportation Administration, to the various organs concerned; and representatives of the ships should contact the various organs directly.
16. The present Regulations are subject to revision at any time. The power of their interpretation rests with the Harbor Bureau.
17. The present Regulations shall come into force from the day of their promulgation.

N. B.

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✓ PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE HANDLING OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES BY THE SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S COURT (issued by the Shanghai People's Court, August 11, 1949).

1. In order to establish the revolutionary order on a firm basis and to safeguard the interests of the people the present Regulations are hereby drawn up to serve as rules applicable to civil and criminal cases before this Court.
2. All cases will be handled in the light of actual conditions on the basis of the programs, laws, decrees, statutes, and resolutions promulgated by the People's Government and the People's Liberation Army as well as the policies of New Democracy.
3. The jurisdiction of this Court is confined to the following:
  - (a) Civil Cases in which the defendant has a domicile, office, business establishment, or property that can be seized in Shanghai, or in which the objects or right are found in Shanghai.
  - (b) Criminal cases in which the crime occurs, or the defendant resides or is arrested in Shanghai.
  - (c) Other cases of which this Court takes cognizance.
4. Any person who wants to know how a certain question of law should be settled or who does not understand the legal procedure involved may seek advice from the Information and Free Copying Department of this Court, and may ask for the free copying of his petition if he cannot write it himself.
5. Any one on the staff of this Court who happens to have interests in a case he is handling or who is a near relation of one of the parties to the suit should decline to handle it; one of the parties to the suit may also request him to decline, which request will be laid before the President of this Court for consideration and decision.
6. Any person who knows of the commission of a crime may report it to Public Safety authorities or to this Court. But in cases where the damage to individual interests is small the initiative in filing the suit should be left to the victim or to those who are concerned over his interests. If the person who reports the commission of a crime is unwilling to have his name divulged, all members of the staff of this Court shall keep it strictly secret. A person who makes wrong reports or wilful accusations against another to victimize him shall receive the same punishment as the accused will receive if the crime is proved to be true.
7. Any case which is initiated by Public Safety authorities should be accompanied with a written statement which, together with relevant documents and evidence, should be sent by the police officer in charge of the case to this Court. And if there are any witnesses, they should be notified by the authorities taking the initiative to come to this Court in due time for interrogation.

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Any case that is reported to this Court by a private individual may be sent, if necessary, to the Public Safety authorities for preliminary investigation, but they may not dispose of the case in their own right. When any person requests for post-mortem examination, the corpse should be sent to the mortuary for the purpose; but under special circumstances the examination may also take place on the spot. Relatives who request for cremation must obtain a written Permission from this Court.

8. Parties to any civil case or criminal case of a light nature may request for conciliation. Even a suit that has been formally filed may, in consideration of circumstances of the case, be first referred to conciliation. If conciliation fails, it shall be sent back for judicial adjudication in which judgement may be pronounced without a hearing, but a second effort at conciliation may be made if circumstances justify the attempt.
9. Conciliation of any case may take various forms. It may take place when the person or persons involved are making inquiries and requests and the investigator immediately ascertains all the relevant facts and brings about a reconciliation. Or it may take place by going to the spot where the dispute has arisen and bringing about a practical settlement of the case. Or it may take place by calling upon both parties to the suit to come at a definite time and bringing about a reconciliation by means of an informal talk. If the circumstances of the case are too intricate, the conciliator may, after the investigator has ascertained all the relevant facts, call upon both parties to the suit or officers in charge of the case to come at a definite time and bring about a reconciliation by means of a formal conference. In a case in which conciliation has succeeded, a Statement of Reconciliation should be drawn up and both parties to the suit should each be served an authentic copy of it. But this does not apply to cases where the terms of reconciliation are immediately and fully carried out.
10. In adjudicating a case emphasis should be laid on the collection of evidence, synthetic investigation and analytical study. The adjudication of any given case may take the form either of group discussion or of individual decision. Whether the one or the other form is adopted depends upon the nature of the case. In adopting the form of adjudication by group discussion, members of the Adjudication Group will elect one of themselves to be the Adjudicator-General, and all conclusions must be arrived at by unanimous consent, failing which the matter will be laid before the Adjudicating Commission for decision. Even in adopting the form of individual adjudication, the adjudicator must first request the Adjudication Group to lay down certain broad principles for his guidance. When a case has been adjudicated, a written judgement should be drawn up and both parties to the suit should each be served an authentic copy of it.

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11. In order to effect a thorough-going settlement of any given case, whether civil or criminal, consideration may be given, whether in conciliation or in adjudication, to facts and interests to which parties to a civil suit have not referred, and to those parts of a criminal case to which neither the plaintiff nor the prosecutor has referred. If a criminal case emerges from a civil case, or a civil case emerges from a criminal case, or a civil case involves another civil case, both should be handled at the same time; but judgement may be also separately pronounced on the civil and criminal aspects of the same case.
12. In a criminal case the defendant may request the Adjudicator-General to appoint a public advocate to defend him or to call upon the interested social group to appoint a representative as his advocate, but the Adjudicator-General may also appoint one on his own initiative. In a civil case either party may, upon the Adjudicator-General's approval, ask one of his near relatives as his deputy, if he is unable to express himself adequately or is unavoidably prevented from being present at the Court personally. If any party to a civil suit happens to be a legal person or an organization, its responsible head may designate as its deputy a member of its staff who has served it for more than one year or a person who has been in its service from its very inception.
13. Any case which private individuals have brought before this Court may be decided without a hearing or ruled out altogether, if it is recognized, after examination and investigation, that obviously no case can be made out for it or that its very nature precludes it from being handled by this Court.
14. In civil and criminal cases which call for a public hearing, a definite date should be fixed for it when all individuals concerned and all available evidence are summoned for the purpose; and if circumstances require it, the interested social group(s) may be invited to send representatives to sit in common judgement. But if a case involves military or other secrets of state or is likely to exert a baneful influence on public morals, the hearing may be held in camera.
15. In a criminal case in which the accused is seriously implicated or circumstances are most urgent, he may be taken into custody or be subjected to search forthwith. If there is any danger of his escape, he may be put on bail or be detained.  
In a civil case in which there is the danger of the defendant's escape or of his concealing property or evidence, his residence may be restricted; he may be put on bail; the property or evidence in his possession may be taken into safe keeping or seized forthwith. But when final judgement is handed down and he is cleared of the accusation, the plaintiff may be ordered to make good the losses which he has sustained.  
When a civil case is in process of conciliation or adjudication, either party to the suit may be ~~compelled to come~~ to the Court or be arrested, if he, on being notified or ~~summoned~~, does not come without

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good reason.

Summonses, arrests, searches, and detentions can be carried out only when the persons who carry them out hold in their hands writs of summons, arrest, search, and detention. But in arresting or search-flagrant offenders or quasi-flagrant offenders, writs of arrest and search may be dispensed with.

16. When a case is being wound up and the facts relating to it have already become quite clear, judgement may be pronounced forthwith without waiting for further clarification if one of the parties to a civil suit does not present himself at the Court without proper reason or if the defendant in a criminal case cannot be arrested.
17. When a case has been argued out in a public hearing, judgement shall be announced. But when a case has not been argued out in a public hearing and, therefore, judgement need not be announced, the plaintiff may withdraw his suit before the judgement is served to the parties concerned. Even in cases where judgements are to be announced, the plaintiffs may also withdraw their suits before the hearings are brought to a close, but this applies only to those of a light nature as far as criminal cases are concerned.  
In a civil case in which both parties to the suit do not present themselves at the Court without proper reasons, the case is considered to have been withdrawn.  
Once a case has been withdrawn, it cannot again be laid before the Court.
18. In addition to the death sentence, imprisonment, hard labor, fines (which are without any limits), and confiscation of the whole or part of the property, punishments imposed by the Court may also include, in the light of the nature of the crime, the deprivation of civil rights. But to criminals under twelve years of age or those mentally deranged, only socially protective methods of an educational or medical nature may be applied.  
Illegal objects and objects used as a means in the commission of the crime or those obtained by the criminal but not owned by him shall all be confiscated.
19. With the exception of cases which are specially provided for, parties to any suit may, within ten days of the service of the judgement, enumerate adequate reasons and petition the Military Control Commission to review the case, if they are dissatisfied with the judgement pronounced by this Court. All criminal cases in which the death sentence is imposed shall be sent to the Military Control Commission for review as a matter of course.  
When any given judgement has been reviewed by the Military Control Commission which finds that the case ought to be adjudicated anew, this Court will form a Second Trial Court to handle it. Judgement pronounced by the Second Trial Court may not be subject to another review.

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20. With the exception of those which have been completely executed, all civil cases laid before the court of law before the People's Court was established shall be dealt with in the following manner upon request by parties to the suits:
- (a) Those cases still pending shall be proceeded with by either conciliation or adjudication as provided for in the present Regulations.
  - (b) Those cases in which judgements have been pronounced, irrespective of whether the judgements are final or still subject to review, or whether their execution has commenced or not, shall be reviewed by the Adjudicating Commission and separately dealt with.
    - (1) If, on being reviewed by the Adjudicating Commission, it is found that the old judgements are either not obviously unjust or not seriously detrimental to national interests or those of the people, the cases shall be sent to the Judgement Execution Department to be executed.
    - (2) If, on being reviewed by the Adjudicating Commission, it is found that the old judgements are either obviously unjust or they are seriously detrimental to national interests or to those of the people, they shall be adjudicated anew according to the provisions of the present Regulations; but the provision of review as contained in Article 19 shall not apply.
21. With the exception of those which have been completely executed, all criminal cases laid before the court of law before the People's Court was established shall be dealt with in the following manner:
- (a) Those cases still pending shall be proceeded with by either conciliation or adjudication as provided for in the present Regulations.
  - (b) Those cases in which judgements have been pronounced, irrespective of whether the judgements are final or still subject to review, or whether their execution has commenced or not, shall be reviewed by the Adjudicating Commission and separately dealt with.
    - (1) If, on being reviewed by the Adjudicating Commission, it is found that the old judgements meted out punishments to political prisoners of a revolutionary character or to those whom it is not to the interest of the revolution to punish, the prisoners shall be set free forthwith.
    - (2) If, on being reviewed by the Adjudicating Commission, it is found that the punishments imposed by the old judgements ought to be imposed even in a revolutionary order, the prisoners shall be sent to the Judgement Execution Department to be punished or to continue to be punished as laid down in the old judgements. But those prisoners who were punished, according to the old judgements, with imprisonment for less than five years or with detention or fines may be set free on bail. Those who have already been set free on bail and

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do not commit another crime may have their sentences temporarily suspended.

- (3) Punishments imposed by the old judgements which, if the prisoner can prove with new evidence that they are improper, may be subject to a new trial according to the provisions of the present Regulations; but the provision of review as contained in Article 19 shall not apply.

22. Fees payable in civil procedures and other fees are to be regulated by decree.
23. The present Regulations shall come into force from the day of their promulgation.

N. B.

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DECREE ANNOUNCING THE JMP AS THE SOLE STANDARD CURRENCY OF  
SHANGHAI (issued by the Shanghai Military Control Commission,  
May 29, 1949)

In order to unify Shanghai's currency, it is hereby  
decreed that with the exception of the Jen Min Pih issued by  
the Chinese People's Bank which will hereafter serve as the  
standard currency, currencies issued by other Liberated Areas  
shall not be allowed to circulate in Shanghai, nor to be ex-  
changed into the Jen Min Pih at the Shanghai People's Bank.  
The Central China Notes which are being circulated in dis-  
tricts south of the Yangtse River at present shall also be  
not allowed to circulate in Shanghai, but they may be  
presented at the Shanghai People's Bank in exchange for the  
Jen Min Pih at the rate previously fixed.

N. B.

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reflection of the original, although it is strictly unofficial.  
Readers will please understand that only the Chinese version is  
authoritative.

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PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING PARITY SAVINGS DEPOSITS  
(issued by the Bank of China, June 24, 1949)

1. Purpose: The Bank of China, desirous of promoting thrift and savings, increasing the funds allotted to production, and safeguarding the standard of living of the public at large, hereby initiates the system of Parity Savings Deposits.
2. For fixed deposits of more than three months there shall be no limitation on the class of depositors and the amount of deposits. For current deposits or fixed deposits of half-a-month or one-month duration, the depositors are temporarily limited to organized laborers, teachers and students as recommended by their respective organizations (e. g., labor unions, professional organizations, student associations, etc.) and approved by this Bank. The maximum amount of deposit of the latter kind shall not exceed one month's wages per laborer or teacher, or one month's boarding fee per student.
3. Kinds of Deposits: There shall be five kinds of deposits, namely:
  - (a) Principal to be deposited in one payment and drawn with interest in one payment.
  - (b) Principal to be deposited in one payment and interest to be drawn by months.
  - (c) Principal to be deposited by several instalments and drawn with interest in one payment.
  - (d) Principal to be deposited in one payment and drawn by several instalments, excluding interest.
  - (e) Current deposit.
4. Parity Deposit Unit: The value of one Parity Deposit Unit shall be equivalent to the total amount, calculated according to the standard prices, of one shen of rice of medium quality (which is the average of the wholesale prices in the South and North Rice Markets of Shanghai), one foot of cotton cloth, one ounce of peanut oil, and one catty of coal balls.
5. Value of the Parity Deposit Unit: The value of one Parity Deposit Unit shall be fixed according to the market prices as published in the Ciefang Rhbao of the preceding day and announced daily by this Bank.
6. Deposit and Drawing Procedure:
  - (a) Deposit: Deposits of all kinds and amounts as decided upon by the depositor in conformity with these Regulations shall be paid in to this Bank in Jen Min Pih according to the Parity Deposit Unit value announced by this Bank.
  - (b) Drawing: The number of units originally deposited shall be considered as principal and the interest shall be calculated at the rate as agreed upon (also in Parity Deposit Units). Upon maturity of the deposit both principal and interest shall be paid by this Bank in Jen Min Pih according to the Unit's value as announced on the day when they are drawn.

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7. Rates of Interest, etc.:

- (a) Principal to be deposited in one payment and drawn in one payment: This deposit shall be made in one payment. Upon maturity, its principal and interest shall be drawn also in one payment. A deposit certificate shall be issued to the depositor by this Bank upon the receipt of the deposit.
  - (1) The periods of this deposit shall be half-a-month, one month, three months, half-a-year, and one year.
  - (2) Rates of interest for this deposit shall be:
    - 0.5% monthly interest for half-a-month deposits.
    - 1.0% monthly interest for one-month deposits.
    - 2.5% monthly interest for three-month deposits.
    - 4.0% monthly interest for half-a-year deposits.
    - 6.0% monthly interest for one-year deposits.
  - (3) This deposit shall not be drawn before its maturity. But under special circumstances, such as marriage, sickness, funeral, or other urgent needs, pre-maturity drawing may be made on the application of the depositor and with the approval of this Bank. In such cases there shall be a 20% reduction in the rate of interest if the deposit has been made for more than one month, and no interest shall be paid for those which have been made for less than one month.
  - (4) Any deposit which is not drawn after its maturity and is not extended shall be treated as current deposit and no interest shall be paid for the period since its maturity. But the Unit value of such deposits shall be calculated at the rate as announced on the day it is drawn.
- (b) Principal to be deposited in one payment and interest to be drawn by months: This deposit provides that its principal is to be paid in one payment. The principal can be drawn only after its maturity but the interest can be drawn monthly within the period of deposit. A deposit certificate shall be issued to the depositor by this Bank upon the receipt of the deposit.
  - (1) The minimum amount of this deposit shall be 20 Parity Deposit Units.
  - (2) The periods of this deposit shall be half-a-year and one year.
  - (3) Rates of interest for this deposit shall be:
    - 3% monthly interest for half-a-year deposits.
    - 5% monthly interest for one-year deposits.
  - (4) The interest shall be paid according to the Parity Deposit Unit value as announced on the day it is drawn. If the depositor fails to draw the interest on the day it falls due, no compound interest shall be paid.
  - (5) For pre-maturity and post-maturity drawing of this deposit, see Article 7, Section (a), Sub-Sections (3) and (4), of the present Regulations.
- (c) Principal to be deposited by several instalments and drawn with interest in one payment: This deposit provides that the principal can be paid in by several instalments in the number of Parity Deposit Units as agreed upon. Upon its maturity both the principal and interest can be drawn in one payment. A deposit certificate

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shall be issued to the depositor by this Bank upon the receipt of the deposit.

- (1) The periods of this deposit shall be half-a-year and one year.
- (2) The instalment depositing periods shall be :  
Once every half-month.  
Once every month.  
Once every three months.
- (3) Rates of interest for this deposit shall be:  
3% monthly interest for half-year deposits.  
5% monthly interest for one-year deposits.
- (4) For deposits, the instalment payments of which have been discontinued, drawing of the principal together with the accrued interest shall be made on maturity. For pre-maturity drawing of this deposit, see Article 7, Section (a), Sub-Section (3). For deposits, the instalment payments of which have been made irregularly, such payments shall be made according to the original plan at the rate of the Parity Deposit Unit as announced on the day of payment. Instalment payments made five day later than the original date shall be considered as one instalment in arrears. Payments which are two instalments in arrears shall have their interest rate reduced to 2.4% in the case of half-year deposits and 4% in the case of one-year deposits.
- (d) Principal to be deposited in one payment and drawn by several instalments, excluding interest: This deposit provides that its principal shall be deposited in one payment and drawn by several instalments. Its interest can be only drawn upon maturity. A deposit certificate shall be issued to the depositor by this Bank upon the receipt of the deposit.
  - (1) The minimum amount to be deposited for this deposit shall be 20 Parity Deposit Units, and the minimum amount to be drawn each time shall be one Parity Deposit Unit.
  - (2) The periods of this deposit shall be half-a-year and one year.
  - (3) The periods for drawing the principal shall be:  
Once every month.  
Once every two months.  
Once every three months.  
The principal drawn by the depositor shall be calculated according to the Parity Deposit Unit value as announced on the day of drawing. There shall be no interest for any amount of this deposit after its maturity.
  - (4) Rates of interest for this deposit shall be:  
3% monthly interest for half-year deposits.  
5% monthly interest for one-year deposits.
  - (5) This deposit shall not be drawn in its entirety before its maturity. If, under special circumstances, it has to be drawn in its entirety, the matter shall be regulated in accordance with Article 7, Section (a), Sub-Section (3), of the present Regulations.

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- (e) Current Deposit: This deposit provides that staff members, laborers, and teachers may deposit ~~their~~ wages and salaries in Parity Deposit Units on the paying days of their respective institutions and factories and may draw them out at any time on demand.
- (1) The deposit may be drawn out either upon presentation of the deposit certificate or of the depositor's signature.
  - (2) There shall be no interest for this deposit.
8. Any depositor who chooses to use his signature for drawing his deposit must previously leave copies of his signature with this Bank. The depositor is at liberty not to go through this procedure, but whatever dispute or loss that may arise therefrom is the concern of the depositor himself.
9. Depositors are requested to report to this Bank any loss of deposit certificates, deposit books or seals for signatures. These may be replaced, fifteen days later, by new ones on presentation of proper guaranty or testimonial of the labor union, or professional organization, or student association of which they are members. If the amount is substantial and if this Bank deems it necessary, the depositor shall announce his loss in the Giefang Rhbao for at least two days. The depositor shall be responsible for any drawing of his deposit by others before such loss is reported.
10. The present Regulations are subject to revision if circumstances justify it.

N. B.

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NOTICE CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS  
(issued by the Shanghai Telegraph and Telephone Administration,  
August 24, 1949)

1. Any local telephone user, either of this Administration or of the Shanghai Telephone Company, who desires to send international long-distance calls through his own or his designated telephone, is hereby notified to come to the Business Department of this Administration at 1761 Szechuen Road (N) or 70 Foochow Road to register and pay a deposit of JMP\$200,000 before August 31, 1949.
2. Beginning from September 1, 1949, those who have not complied with the above-mentioned stipulation shall be required to pay the fees at one of the branch business offices of this Administration before any international long-distance calls can be made through their own or their designated telephones.
3. Those who do not have local telephones of their own may send international long-distance calls through the various branch business offices of this Administration upon payment of the required fees.

N. B.

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PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING FOREIGN EXCHANGE IN THE EAST CHINA AREA (issued by the East China Area Headquarters, Chinese People's Liberation Army, June 3, 1949)

1. The present Regulations are drawn up for the purpose of promoting foreign trade, facilitating remittance from Chinese overseas, balancing international receipts and payments, prohibiting speculation, and leading to economic prosperity.
2. By the term "foreign exchange" as used in the present Regulations is meant all sums of money in foreign currency which are paid either in the country or in foreign countries, including foreign currencies, certificates payable in foreign currencies, telegraphic transfers, demand drafts, sight drafts, time drafts, checks, traveller's checks, promissory notes of half-a-year duration, all certificates payable within half a year issued by banks in their ordinary business transactions, and drafts exchangeable at the banks or business concerns. To these belong:
  - (a) All money in foreign currency acquired from the sale of goods exported.
  - (b) All foreign exchange acquired by business men in shipping, insurance, and other businesses in their business transactions.
  - (c) Remittance from Chinese overseas and other kinds of remittance from abroad.
  - (d) Foreign currencies in the possession of Chinese and aliens in China.
3. The Bank of China is to be designated by the East China Regional Office of the Chinese People's Bank as the organ entrusted with the function of controlling foreign exchange and carrying on business transactions in foreign exchange.
4. The East China Regional Office of the Chinese People's Bank may designate those banks which have an honorable record in dealings in foreign exchange as "Designated Banks" charged with the obligation to purchase and sell foreign exchange for the Bank of China on the one hand, and to purchase and sell foreign exchange and make transactions in foreign exchange in foreign countries for traders on the other.
5. The East China Regional Office of the Chinese People's Bank shall designate the Bank of China as the headquarters of the Exchange Market for Foreign Exchange Deposit Certificates and all the Designated Banks as its members. The Bank of China shall announce, on the basis of market conditions and with the approval of the East China Regional Office of the Chinese People's Bank, the Market's opening rate for each day. The members may, in the light of the supply and demand for foreign exchange, fix their own rates and make transactions inside the Exchange Market. All transactions outside of the Exchange Market are strictly forbidden.

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6. All foreign exchange as defined in Article 2 of the present Regulations shall be deposited with the Bank of China as foreign exchange deposits for which the holder shall be given a Foreign Exchange Deposit Certificate, or be sold directly to the Bank of China in exchange for Jen Min Pih. Holders of Foreign Exchange Deposit Certificates may freely make transactions in them on the Exchange Market.
7. No one shall buy Foreign Exchange Deposit Certificates who does not devote them to the following uses and hold the necessary testimonials.
  - (a) Importers holding Import Permits issued by the Foreign Trade Administration.
  - (b) Holders of due testimonials who have been permitted by the Bank of China to purchase foreign exchange to pay for the transportation costs, commissions, and insurance fees of impending exports.
  - (c) Holders of due testimonials who have been permitted by the Bank of China to purchase foreign exchange to pay for the maintenance of relatives or of staff members of companies resident abroad.
  - (d) Holders of Travel Permits who have been permitted by the Bank of China to purchase foreign exchange to pay for travelling expenses abroad.
  - (e) Holders of testimonials issued by the Provincial People's Governments, Administrative Offices, or the Shanghai, Nanking, and Hangchow People's Governments for permission to purchase foreign exchange for officially approved uses.
8. Purchasers of foreign exchange shall re-sell the whole or part of the foreign exchange already purchased back to the Bank of China at the original rate, if the whole or part of the transaction for which the purchase was made is subsequently cancelled.
9. The Bank of China may examine the foreign exchange accounts of the Designated Banks from time to time and fix the fees to be charged by them in handling foreign exchange transactions.
10. The Designated Banks shall not purchase or sell foreign exchange for themselves, nor shall they do anything, either for others or for themselves, to facilitate the flight of capital, illegal exchange transactions, or any other form of speculation. In paying out foreign exchange, they shall be responsible for examining that such payment is in conformity to the proper uses as laid down in the present Regulations.
11. The Designated Banks shall not purchase or sell stocks and bonds in foreign currency, nor engage in any other business not approved of by the Bank of China. Any Designated Bank that violates the provisions of the present Regulations and the provisions contained in public announcements made by the East China Regional Office of the Chinese People's Bank shall have its Permit withdrawn and its foreign exchange confiscated by the East China Regional Office of the Chinese People's Bank.



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12. With the exception of the Bank of China and the Designated Banks, no one shall be allowed to engage in making transactions in foreign exchange for himself, nor to purchase and sell for others, to keep, or clandestinely to transfer foreign exchange. Any violator is liable to have his foreign exchange confiscated and to be fined.
13. Holders of testimonials who come into the East China Area either on official business or for a short trip shall present their foreign currency or drafts and certificates at the Exchange Office of the Bank of China at the port of entry to be changed into Jen Min Pih, or to be deposited as foreign currency deposit which may be drawn out in Jen Min Pih at the Exchange Market's rate. When the holder of such deposits leaves the country, he may be allowed to draw out the balance of his deposits in the original currency.
14. The present Regulations shall come into force from the day of their promulgation. Revisions, if any, may be promulgated from time to time.

N. B.

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DECREE REGULATING FEES PAYABLE IN CIVIL PROCEDURES AND  
OTHER FEES (issued by the Shanghai People's Court, August  
11, 1949)

According to Article 22 of the Provisional Regulations Governing the Handling of Civil and Criminal Cases by the Shanghai People's Court, "fees payable in civil procedures and other fees are to be regulated by decree." It is hereby decreed that:

1. No fees shall be collected in cases involving disputes concerning marriages, guardianships, and labor contracts.
2. No fees shall be collected in cases involving property rights whose value is less than JMP\$300,000. In cases involving property rights whose value exceeds JMP\$300,000, fifteen dollars per thousand shall be collected on the basis of the value assessed by this Court. This provision is also applicable to appeals for review.
3. All fees shall be prepaid by the plaintiff. But if both plaintiff and defendant are wage-earners who depend upon earnings from labor as the sole means of livelihood or who are really so poor that they are unable to make the required prepayment, the matter may be laid before the Chief Adjudicator of the Adjudicating Commission, upon whose approval a part or the whole of the prepayment may be waived.
4. No fees for the services of witnesses or experts shall be pre-collected by this Court; but their services may be paid for by the parties to the suit on the basis of the amount fixed by this Court in the light of actual conditions.
5. Anyone who unnecessarily burdens another with a law-suit shall be ordered to make good all the expenses incidental to the suit which the latter has incurred, in addition to the judicial fees regularly payable.
6. Notary fees shall be collected on the basis of five dollars per thousand of the objects of right. But in legal acts in which the object is indeterminate, ~~JMP\$500~~ apiece shall be collected.
7. Five dollars per thousand shall be collected on the value of the inheritance from the individual who files an application to enter into such inheritance. In addition, JMP\$1,000 shall be collected for each Certificate issued.
8. When the parties to a law-suit request this Court for copies of documents or for translations of documents which it is not the duty of this Court to furnish, the copying shall be charged at fifty dollars per one hundred words and the translation at three hundred dollars per one hundred words. Anything less than one hundred words counts as one hundred words.

All the above legally payable fees shall be collected by the Bursar's Office of this Court which will give a receipt for the sum received. No other fees over and above the foregoing items shall be charged by the personnel of this Court in the performance of their duties.

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PROCEDURAL DETAILS APPLICABLE TO THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING  
FOREIGN EXCHANGE IN THE EAST CHINA AREA (promulgated on June 9,  
1949)

1. The present details are drawn up in accordance with the Provisional Regulations Governing Foreign Exchange in the East China Area.
2. Any bank that observes all policies, laws, and decrees of the people's Government, that has branches, offices, or agents abroad, and that has an honorable record in dealings in foreign exchange, may apply to the Bank of China which, on the application being approved by the East China Regional Office of the Chinese People's Bank, will appoint the applicant as a Designated Bank.
3. The function of a Designated Bank is to serve as a member of the Foreign Exchange Market, to act as an agent in foreign exchange transactions, to purchase and sell foreign exchange for traders, to perform all the work incidental to dealings in foreign exchange, and to be a guarantee for the credit of both parties to a transaction in foreign exchange of which it is the agent.
4. A Designated Bank may extend export credit and package credit. The foreign exchange which it has purchased shall be sold to the Bank of China at that day's market rate on the Foreign Exchange Market, or be deposited with the Bank of China in exchange for a Foreign Exchange Deposit Certificate, which it may sell on the Foreign Exchange Market any time.
5. The opening rate on the Foreign Exchange Market shall be publicly announced by the Bank of China as a result of its recommendations, based upon market conditions, to the Chinese People's Bank whose approval of the said rate has been obtained.
6. The fees to be charged by the Foreign Exchange Market from any given transaction shall be one per thousand from both members who act as the respective agents for the purchaser and the seller in the transaction. The members who have acted as the agents for the purchaser and the seller may, in turn, charge fees at the rate of ten per thousand from the purchaser and seller, respectively.
7. When an exporter undertakes any exportation (including exports and re-exports), he shall apply to a Designated Bank for an Export Foreign Exchange Transfer Certificate, with which he may apply at the Customs for the said exportation and which, on being endorsed by the Customs, shall be handed back to the Designated Bank to have the foreign exchange thus obtained transferred to the Bank of China in exchange for a Foreign Exchange Deposit Certificate or for Jen Min Pih at that day's market rate on the Foreign Exchange Market. After all of this procedure, he shall be given by the Bank of China a Certificate showing that he has completed the required procedure in disposing of the foreign

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exchange thus obtained. The whole transaction ends when he presents the Certificate at the Foreign Trade Administration to be put on the record.

8. In cases of exports which are entrusted to others to be offered for sale and of which the proceeds are to be collected by those so entrusted, the time limit set for the collection of the proceeds may vary with the distance to be covered and the different conditions in the means of communication.
9. A Designated Bank, on receiving on behalf of its clients remittances from its branches, offices, or agents abroad, shall deposit them with the Bank of China. It may, in compliance with the wishes of the recipients, either regard them as foreign exchange deposits, in which case a Foreign Exchange Deposit Certificate shall be issued by the Bank of China; or change them into Jen Min Pih at that day's market rate on the Foreign Exchange Market.
10. When an importer intends to import goods from foreign countries, he shall first obtain from the Foreign Trade Administration an Import Permit, on the strength of which he may purchase foreign exchange deposit certificates on the Foreign Exchange Market. With proper guarantee he may then present the Import Permit at a Designated Bank which will record, on the back of the Permit, how the required foreign exchange has been obtained. The original Permit shall be returned to the importer, and the second copy shall be retained by the Designated Bank. When the goods to be imported arrive at the port, the Customs shall examine them together with the Permit and, if found to be in due order, shall let them pass, and issue a certificate showing the quantity of goods imported and the date of reporting at the Customs. The importer will then present the Import Permit to the Foreign Trade Administration to be put on the record, and the import certificate issued by the Customs to the Designated Bank to cancel the guarantee.
11. All persons who intend to purchase foreign exchange in payment of the following categories of expenses shall hold in their hands the required testimonials and shall obtain permission from the Bank of China before they may purchase foreign exchange deposit certificates on the Foreign Exchange Market.
  - (a) Those who intend to purchase foreign exchange in payment for the maintenance of relatives abroad shall hold testimonials from Governments of the Provincial, City (which is on an equal footing with the Province), or superior rank.
  - (b) Those who intend to purchase foreign exchange in payment for the maintenance of staff members of commercial organizations abroad and for commissions, transportation costs, and insurance fees of goods to be exported shall hold testimonials of approval from the Foreign Trade Administration.

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- (c) Those who intend to purchase foreign exchange in payment for study, travel, the maintenance of staff members of organizations resident abroad, and other uses shall hold testimonials of approval from the East China Area Headquarters, People's Liberation Army.
12. The amount of foreign exchange for the maintenance of Government personnel resident abroad shall be fixed by the Governments concerned of the Provincial, City, or superior rank; that for the maintenance of staff members of commercial organizations and students shall be fixed by the Bank of China. Travelling expenses may be covered, on the basis of the distance to be travelled and the means of communication to be used, by exchanging for a certain amount of foreign currency at the Bank of China.
  13. Holders of testimonials from the organizations concerned who come into the East China Area on business shall present their foreign currency at the Exchange Office of the Bank of China at the port of entry in exchange for a receipt, which they may present at the Bank of China to be converted into foreign exchange deposits. When they leave the port of exit and hold in their hands Exit Testimonials, the balance of their foreign currency deposits may be transferred to the local Office at the port of exit by the Bank of China and be paid to them accordingly.
  14. The Regulations Governing the Foreign Exchange Market shall be drawn up by the Bank of China as a separate document.
  15. The present Procedural Details shall come into force from the day of their promulgation.

N. B.

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